The New-York Times.

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OFFICIAL.

UNION AND PEACE.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Appointment of a Day of National Thanksgiving.

The Nation's Gratitude for Peace, Union and Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has, also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

Whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the First Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverences and blessings.

And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 28.

THE PRESIDENT ON REBEL WAR DEBTS.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has been officially informed by the Secretary of State that the President cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations debts created in their name to promote the war of the rebellion.

THE TUNIS EMBASSY.

The Tunis Ambassadors spent some time yesterday evening with the Secretary of State at his residence. They will be formally presented to the President on Monday.

A CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CHRISTIEN BORS as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Boston.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week ending to-day $2,951,575 in national currency was issued by the Treasury Department. The total issue up to date is $203,877,355.

THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The government, desirous of benefitting all the railroads within the limits of the Military Division of the Tennessee, has arranged for the sale of them, on credit, of such rolling stock as is not needed by the United States.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pursuit of the Shenandoah—News of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition—Progress of the Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 23.

Dates from Honolulu to the 30th of September are received.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes a list of ninety-five whalers, composing the Arctic fleet, nearly all American. Thirty-three of these had been burned or bonded by the *Shenandoah*, and sixty-two remained to be heard from.

The Federal war steamer *Saranac* sailed from Honolulu on the 17th of September for Marquesas Island, owing to a rumor that a lot of coal had been landed at Fontica for the *Shenandoah*.

The steamer *America* arrived yesterday from Nicaragua.

Sailed, steamer *John L. Stephens*, for Northwestern Mexico ports, with a cargo valued at $160,000, including $5,000 worth of mining machinery for the Sonora and Sinaloa mines, and Spring presses for the Mazatlan and Guaymas Bank.

The steamer *Palmetto* arrived to-day from Pliver Bay on the 23d of September.

The steamer *George S. Wright*, with Col. BULKLEY and party, comprising the Russian telegraph expedition, was at Plover Bay when the *Palmetto* left. Winter was then fast coming on, with long nights and little sunshine. Exploration had developed the fact that the Knickpak River was the same as the Yankin, navigable for small steamers to English Fort.

Grant Harbor was selected for the landing of the cable on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with a hard bottom. There was no timber in that region of country. The country was rolling, but the ground was not rough.

Col. BULKLEY had sounded across Behrings Straits to the St. Lawrence Bay. The soundings were favorable all the way across, the bottom being mud. Ground ice was first discovered off St. Lawrence Bay, which was not favorable for the laying of the cable, it being shallow and exposed to southeast gales. Michigan Bay was found full of ice. Package Bay presented a good bottom and seemed suitable for laying the cable, the Asiatic side being more mountainous than that of the American. The country was entirely destitute of timber. The ground was thawed about thirty inches.

The Indians on both sides were friendly and promised to be useful.

The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise.

A steamer with Col. BULKLEY will return to San Francisco in November. Prof. KINNICUT will be left with an exploring party of twelve men at Port St. Michael, at the mouth of the Knickpak. A small propeller was left with him to explore the Yankeen.

Singular Discovery of Stolen Goods on Board a Schooner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 28.

This morning a suspicious looking schooner was boarded by police officers of this city, and a large quantity of silverware, and other articles, together with a complete set of burglar's tools were found. Some of the silverware has been identified as belonging to a clergyman of this city. Most of the silverware is marked "West," and with initials in which "W." is the final letter. Three men were found on board and arrested. They gave their names as OWEN BOOT, EDWIN STAFFORD and WM. MCMULLIGAN.

The boot and shoe-store of JOHN KEECH, in Main-street, of this city, was broken into last night and goods to the amount of $500 stolen.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Card from Ex-Gov. Allen—The Registration of Voters—Provost Marshal Courts Abolished.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The cotton market is quite lively; sales to-day, 5,000 bales at 55c.@56c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 21,000 bales. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses—90c. for choice Louisiana. Other articles unchanged.

Ex-Gov. ALLEN has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor of Louisiana. Letters lately received from him go to show that it is his intention to remain in Mexico. His friends deprecate the use of his name. His withdrawal will insure the election of Gov. WELLS.

The registering of voters and the taking of the amnesty oath is going on briskly.

Gen. CANBY has declined to prevent from voting those citizens who were obliged to register their names under the orders of Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. FULLERTON has abolished the Provost-Marshal Courts, especially organized for the Freedmen's Bureau, in this State. All cases relating to the freedmen are to be turned over to the State courts. The officers of the bureau are, however, to see that the freedmen are treated with justice and equality in the State courts.

It is reported that Mr. CONWAY, the late Commissioner of the freedmen, has been assigned to duty in the District of Columbia and a portion of Northern Virginia.

Gen. STRONG, General Inspector of the bureau, has arrived on an inspection, and will visit Texas before he returns home.

It is understood that Gen. BAIRD will assume the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the freedmen.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

Particulars of the Late Disaster—The Vessel Alleged to be Totally Unseaworthy.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The Norfolk *Post* this morning gives the particulars of the disaster to the steamship *North Star*, in the gale off Hatteras on the night of the 24th inst.

Such was the force of the leak on the morning of the 25th that the water reached within four inches of the fires, and would have extinguished them but for the superhuman efforts of the troops and passengers on board to prevent it.

After throwing much of her cargo overboard, the vessel made one thousand gallons of water a minute.

The ship is now at the wharf here, leaking to the extent of two thousand gallons a minute, and it requires the most energetic efforts at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

The passengers have published resolutions, denouncing the owners of the *North Star* for sending her to sea in the condition in which they knew her to be in.

Her copper was so torn that the passengers say that the ship could not make seven knots an hour. The boiler was only equal to eighteen pounds of steam. There was an insufficiency of life-boats, and the vessel in every respect was unseaworthy.

The resolutions of the passengers conclude as follows:

"Our experience during the entire gale of the 24th and 25th of October, and in fact during the entire voyage, shows us that the New-York Steamship Company was guilty of the most criminal carelessness in sending us to sea in a vessel so unseaworthy as the *North Star*."

A steamer is expected here from New-York to take the *North Star's* passengers and freight on to New-Orleans.

The troops that were on board have had quarters provided for them here.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

The New Constitution—Joseph Brown to Run for Governor.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Oct. 27.

The Georgia State Convention transacted no business of importance in its morning session to-day.

In the afternoon an ordinance declaring the war debt null and void was referred to a committee.

Two articles to the new constitution were reported.

The first article was adopted, the twentieth section of which abolishes slavery, with a proviso that the acquiescence in emancipation shall be no estoppel to future claims for compensation.

There is a strong feeling against repudiation.

JOE. BROWN will probably run for Governor.

The Mysterious Cave Under the City of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 28.

Parties have for several days past been exploring the subterranean passages under this city.

Mr. A. STEWART descended one hundred and twenty-five feet from a cavern under Church-street into a chasm below, and was drawn out almost suffocated by foul air.

Several relics were discovered, including fossils, bones, buttons, and stones resembling agate and marble.

The grand chamber of the cave is forty feet high, thirty feet wide, and eighty long.

Further explorations are to be made.

The water is twenty-two inches deep on Harpeth Shoals.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 27.

An arrival from Upper Missouri reports that the Indian Commission had abandoned their steamer one hundred and twenty miles below Fort Sully, and were proceeding overland. It is not believed the commission will accomplish its mission, as no hostile Indians are said to be within seven hundred miles of Fort Sully.

Forts Union and Berthold are evacuated.

An immense amount of freight is stored at the mouth of Yellow Stone River and Fort Union, in consequence of the inability of the steamers to reach their destination, and will have to lie over till Spring.

Silver Wedding of Senator Wilson.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The neighbors and many distinguished citizens, called at the residence of Senator WILSON, in Natick, last evening, to congratulate him and his lady on the anniversary of their twenty-fifth marriage day. Silver plate and other articles, valued at five thousand doll rs, also a purse of four thousand dollars, were presented to them.

The occasion was very pleasant to all concerned, and a signification of the high estimation in which the Senator is held by his fellow-citizens.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 28.

On Sunday, the 29th inst., the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company adopt a new passenger schedule between Baltimore, Parkersburg and Wheeling, including three first-class daily trains in each direction, with connections at Parkersburgh and Belpair for all parts of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Elegant sleeping cars are attached to the night trains.

Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

MOREHEAD CITY, Saturday, Oct. 28.

The purser of the steamship *Eagle* makes the following report:

An insurrection has broken out among the negroes of Jamaica.

The English Consul General at Havana has applied to the Captain-General of Cuba for aid to put the negroes down, and four Spanish war vessels have been despatched for that purpose.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 28.

A locomotive on the Eastern Railroad, while waiting for a train at Portsmouth, N. H., exploded to-day, killing CHARLES HEATH, fireman, and causing considerable damage to the engine house.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

Relations of the United States and Great Britain.

Comments of the English Press on the Adams-Russell Correspondence.

The mails by the *Africa* reached this city last evening. We give the following comments of the London press on the recent diplomatic correspondence between MR. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL:

OUR CLAIMS UPON ENGLAND.

A PLEA FOR AMIABILITY.

From the London Times, Oct. 13.

The correspondence between Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS which we published yesterday comprises the most important discussion on the rights and duties of neutrality that has been carried on for many years between the representatives of two great maritime Powers. It closes, on the side of our own government, with a proposal for the appointment of a "Commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners." This proposal, contained in a dispatch of the 30th of August, was of course submitted by Mr. ADAMS to his own government, from which no definite answer seems to have been yet received. We can hardly doubt, however, that it will ultimately be accepted as the most satisfactory method of adjusting the outstanding claims between the two nations. It would have been impossible for this country to allow any part of the demands made by the United States, on grounds of which we have never ceased to dispute the validity, except upon the award of some court of arbitration, to be approved by ourselves. No foreign sovereign or State could have entered into all the details arising out of each specific claim and counter-claim, for it must not be forgotten that we too have a long bill against the United States for damages incurred by British subjects during the war. Still less could we have consented, as Lord RUSSELL points out, to submit the bona fides of our government or the legal competence of our law officers to the judgment of a foreign government. The best, if not the only solution of the difficulty, therefore, was that suggested by Lord RUSSELL, and we earnestly hope that it will be the means of terminating a controversy which, but for the forbearance shown by both parties, would certainly have led to a rupture between Great Britain and the United States.

The candid and friendly tone of the argument so elaborately conducted by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS, justifies this expectation. In these papers the whole case of the two governments is ably and exhaustively stated, with greater freedom and less periphrasis than is usual in diplomatic communications, yet in a more conciliatory spirit than was perhaps possible during the earlier part of the war. * * * *

Upon the doctrines here propounded and upon the general result of this memorable discussion we shall at present offer no opinion. We have purposely refrained from commenting on one or two invidious expressions which seem to have escaped Mr. ADAMS, and confined ourselves to a simple analysis of the leading topics employed by the two eminent interlocutors, without traveling into the long historical digressions in which both seem to have indulged *con amore*. International law, as it is called, for want of a more appropriate name, really consists of two chief elements, morality and usage. Of these the former, in its largest sense, is for the most purposes by far the most important, for the records of history may be searched in vain for a tolerable consistent series of precedents on any question whatever. The conduct of France during the American Revolution would be no guide to us now, for it notoriously provoked the most vehement complaints rom the English Government, and is equally difficult to reconcile with either theory of honorable neutrality. Such examples may be well worth quoting by way of illustration, but they cannot bind either ourselves or the United States in the smallest degree. Natural justice, that is, the principles which should regulate the intercourse of those who have no common superior, and therefore no positive law, must, after all, be the chief standard of right and wrong between sovereign States. The readiest way of ascertaining the rules of this natural justice is a comprehensive and dispassionate consideration of expediency. There is great force in the remarks of Mr. ADAMS on this point, and the future interests of belligerent and neutral powers must be calmly weighed by statesmen, even if they must not influence the commission that may decide on our liability or non-liability for the depredations of the *Alabama*. At this very moment a similar breach of the American Foreign Enlistment Act is threatened, if not actually committed, by the filibustering agents of Fenianism in the United States. This helps us to look at such proceedings from the American point of view, and may help our critics to look at them from our point of view. *In the meantime let us agree to differ amicably, and not to allow transient feelings of jealousy or resentment to prejudice the permanent settlement of a question in which all maritime nations are equally concerned.*

THE GRAVITY OF THE SUBJECT.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 13.

Whatever else may be said of the correspondence between Lord RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS, it is abundantly clear that discussion on the question at issue is exhausted. After the elaborate and able arguments in support of either side, it is idle to argue further the question whether the British Government ought to be held liable for the losses inflicted on American commerce by the depredations of the *Alabama* and her consorts. But what then? Mr. ADAMS insists that the British Government is liable; Lord RUSSELL maintains the contrary. *Who is to determine?* If the dispute were between two private citizens recourse would at once be had to a court of law, and both parties would be compelled to abide by its decision. But, unfortunately, when disputes arise between independent nations, *there is no tribunal to which they can appeal, and they must either agree to refer the question for decision to some arbitrator selected for the purpose, or leave it a bone of contention to future statesmen.*

And this is, in fact, what has actually occurred in the present case. It appears that Mr. ADAMS, in a letter dated Oct. 23, 1863, declared the readiness of his government to agree to any form of arbitration. No notice seems to have been taken of this proposal until Aug. 31, of the present year, but in a letter of that date Lord RUSSELL declares that "Her Majesty's Government must decline either to make reparation or compensation for the captures made by the *Alabama*, or to refer the question to any foreign State." Lord RUSSELL, however, adds that "Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners." It has, indeed, been suggested that Lord RUSSELL, although unwilling to refer the disputes to some foreign power, might still be willing to refer them to a commission consisting of British and American citizens. If no restriction had been placed upon the class of claims to be referred, there might be some ground for this construction; and we may be permitted to say that we should be very glad to adopt this interpretation of Lord RUSSELL's language. But the British Minister has declared that the question is, have Her Majesty's Government acted with good faith and honesty? And, if this be so, the public will agree with the Foreign Minister that it is one which we cannot entertain, or refer to any potentate or body whatsoever. For our own part, *we fail to see that the question has the character which Earl Russell ascribes to it.* Certainly the American Government has spared no pains to divest it of that offensive meaning, Mr. ADAMS having over and over again distinguished between the acts and omissions of the British Government, which have certainly entailed enormous losses upon his fellow-citizens, and the disposition of that government, the friendliness of which he has fully acknowledged. If, however, the question can only be considered in a form derogatory to "the dignity and character of the British Crown and the British nation," it seems impossible that the British Government can agree to refer such question to any commissioners. It would appear, therefore, that Lord RUSSELL has rejected the only means by which this unhappy dispute and the claims arising out of it can be settled at once and forever.

If, indeed, the refusal of the British Government to accept some form of arbitration, and to abide the result of a friendly argument, would put an end to the discussion—if the American Government would be satisfied with this peremptory solution of these difficulties, the firmness of Lord RUSSEEL's answer would deserve every commendation. *But, unfortunately, there is no reason to anticipate so agreeable a result.* Mr. ADAMS intimates, in no obscure terms, that the claims for compensation will still be pressed; and the latest intelligence from Washington proves that Mr. SEWARD is collecting and arranging the various claims which have arisen out of the depredations of the *Alabama* and her consorts. It can scarcely be expected that American citizens will permit the American Government to cast aside those claims for compensation which they have never ceased to urge upon them, or to abandon those principles of international law which, during four years, Mr. ADAMS has lost no opportunity of forcing upon the attention of the British Cabinet. Nor should it be forgotten that the claims made by Spain against the American Government under similar circumstances were only settled by treaty, and that those made by Portugal furnished materials for argument which lasted more than thirty years. If Powers such as Spain and Portugal, in like circumstances, felt themselves bound in honor to perpetuate discussion until they obtained some sort of settlement, is it probable that the United States of America will follow a different course? We think not. Assuredly Lord RUSSELL's refusal to refer the matters now in dispute will not settle them.

We write in the interests of peace; and now that the terrible conflict between the North and the South has ceased, it is the wisest policy as quickly as may be to bury the last four years, with all their prejudices and passions, in oblivion, and to renew the ties of intercourse and good feeling which were so rudely shattered. Throughout the whole war there was nothing which excited so much vexation to the American people as the losses inflicted upon American commerce by the cruisers equipped and manned in British ports. There was nothing which proved so dangerous to the maintenance of peace between the two countries. But, on the other hand, there was nothing which so powerfully tended to allay those feelings of irritation, and to restore mutual good will, as the seizure of the famous steam-rams, and the vigorous action of the British Government against those who persisted in attempting to violate the laws of neutrality. There is no statesman either in England or in America who did not hail with satisfaction this change of feeling, or who would not readily make considerable sacrifices to perpetuate a change fraught with so many blessings. *If, indeed, it be absolutely essential "for the honor and dignity of the British Government and the British nation" that the claims made by the American Government should be met by a simple negative, it is needless to add that, come what may the British Parliament and the British people must maintain their position.* But, in dealing with other nations, policy demands that *the case made by the British Government should be clear beyond the possibility of cavil.* There is no reason to doubt that the American Government in making the claim which it has made has acted in perfect sincerity and good faith. Nor would it be candid in anyone who has read the arguments of Mr. ADAMS to deny that they deserve the gravest consideration. The principles involved are certainly not new; nor indeed does Lord RUSSELL or Mr. ADAMS differ materially even in the mode of expressing them. The difficulty consists in applying admitted principles to the facts which have occurred. It has often been a subject of regret with statesmen and jurists that there should exist no recognized tribunal before which questions of such momentous consequences can be argued and determined. For the sake of peace and civilization it would be well if such a tribunal could be called into existence. To those uninitiated in the ways of diplomacy it might seem that such a tribunal could not be more usefully exercised than in settling the rights and liabilities of neutrals, and in determining the validity of such claims as those preferred by the American Government. For the present, indeed, the prospect of such a settlement is somewhat obscure. Let us hope that the good sense of modern statesmen may before long find a solution for difficulties which may be serious, but are surely not insuperable.

EARL RUSSELL'S SERVICES TO THE NORTH.

From the London Herald, Oct. 14.

A very great part of Lord RUSSELL's dispatch is occupied with American complaints respecting our application of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Our readers probably will agree that there is some cause of complaint here, *though on grounds very different from those urged by the United States Minister.* It is too late now to lament over past injustice, or to speculate on the possibly different result of the struggle had the South had equal facilities for buying our ships that the North had for buying our guns. *We feel abashed as we read Lord Russell's enumeration of the services we rendered to the Federal cause.* He would have stopped the *Oreto*, but the proof was not complete. He tried to stop the *Alabama*, but the Captain was too quick for him. The rams were seized at Birkenhead, and the *Pampero* at Greenock, while the *Rappahannock* fled to Calies to avoid seizure, and was never able to show herself as a fighting vessel. Yet all this was insufficient. The American idea is that we should have employed an army of spies and informers, and resorted to the most arbitrary powers of detention and seizure to prevent private traders from sending unarmed ships to be fitted, as the *Shenandoah* was, in neutral waters. To effect this we should have constrained our courts or altered our law. And we should have done it for the service of a Power which in 1794 limited its liability to cases in which it abstained from using all the means in its power to restore prizes taken by cruisers "equipped and armed" in its ports in violation of its prohibition. Upon this policy the Americans uniformly insisted in a correspondence with Portugal extending over thirty-four years, respecting injuries that power had sustained in the South American war of independence. They said in effect, "Had you been able to prosecute and convict in the United States, our courts were open to you, and every facility was afforded you; but you cannot make the United States responsible for the acts of men on the high seas over whom they exercise no jurisdiction." And to this most just principle they to this hour adhere when the interests affected are those of other nations. Yet the cruisers which played such havoc with Portugal were owned and fitted in the United States, commanded and manned by United States citizens. And this went on, not for a few months, but for many years; not in five or six cases, but in fifty or sixty. The prizes were sold in American ports, and in some cases were immediately fitted for employment against their former owners. After all this, it is rather cool to ask us to pay for injuries we have not caused, and to tax us with obligations which the decisions of the most eminent American jurists show that we have not incurred.

ATTITUDE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

From the London Spectator, Oct. 14.

The correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Lord RUSSELL, on the question of compensation for the damages inflicted by the *Alabama* and her consorts, on the commercial marine of the United States; *is too grave, moderate and carefully self-restrained on both sides not to wear an uncomfortable aspect to all who wish for permanently pacific relations between the two countries.* Both the statesmen write with that care and guarded courtesy which show how sensible they are to the possible ill effects of a single word of needless provocation, and each has enough of precedent on his side, either in the former conduct of the other or the vague maxims of international law generally, to make the case look like one for compromise, without affording sufficient popular apology to any but a weak Power for yielding its own views. If either were notoriously the inferior of the other in strength, there is sufficient of doubtful matter on both sides to make a concession on either side feasible; and if there were no popular irritation in the United States, there is no question but that the policy of the United States in former discussions of the same kind would be sufficient justification for a silent withdrawal of the claims of the government. But in fact the irritation in the States, especially since the piratical ravages of the *Shenandoah* among the whalers in Behring's Straits subsequent to the close of the war, is intense, and on the other hand, the English people are in no mood to concede claims of a kind which the United States peremptorily repudiated toward Portugal as recently as fifteen years ago. The situation is, therefore, one in which neither party is inclined to recede a single step, and yet in which there is but little chance of the controversy sinking into abeyance without serious consequences. Arbitration has been proposed and absolutely refused by Lord RUSSELL, and the mixed commission which he has suggested in its place, to consider all such claims for injuries done to the subjects of either nation through the war as either government shall consent to submit, is evidently not intended to cover the only class of injuries on which the pride of the American Union is really roused. * * * *

On Mr. ADAMS' second point, that, belligerent rights once granted, our Foreign Enlistment Act proved inadequate to its end, that our government refused to strengthen it, though requested by the United States and having half acceded to the request, that inefficient as it was, it was even still less efficiently administered, he has a very much stronger case, and Lord RUSSELL only becomes effective in reply when retorting with his *tu quoque* by recalling the consistent conduct and language of the Federal Government itself towards Portugal between 1816 and 1850. There is no doubt whatever that our Foreign Enlistment Act when tried by the test of experience was quite unequal to the demands on it, and that the only cases in which the government adequately fulfilled its intention were those in which they exceeded the powers given them. There is more to be said in apology for their refusal to adopt the new clauses suggested by Mr. ADAMS and embodied in the American act. Our government maintain that in the hands of the American Government those clauses had proved practically quite as inefficient as our own act, weak as it is, in the hands of the British Government; and that in four years far more cruisers escaped from American ports to assist the revolution against Portugal, than escaped from English ports to assist the Confederates in the same time. It does not seem likely therefore that had we adopted Mr. ADAMS' suggestions it would have removed of the cause of offence. Of course Lord RUSSELL has not much to say in excuse for the escape of the *Alabama*, and on this head, except so far as to exonerate the government from any willful neglect, his answer is exceedingly weak. The Board of Customs had pledged themselves to "keep a strict watch on the vessel," which they failed to do, and the telegram to detain her was not sent till two days after her escape. It was a blundering business, as we may very well afford to confess, but it was the only case in which all reasonable and legal precautions were not taken, and the United States refused to be responsible for much worse and more numerous deficiencies of a similar kind in the case of Portugal. Where good faith and a reasonable amount of diligence have been shown, no State can be expected, except on grounds of high policy affecting its own future, to accept any responsibility for acts done by those over whom it has no control, simply because a minor administrative blunder of its own was one condition of the power to commit those acts. For the escape of the *Shenandoah*, as Lord RUSSELL shows, we are in no way to blame. No evidence was produced against it, and its equipment was all managed in waters where we had no jurisdiction.

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Is there, then, no ground at all on which an approximation between the views of the two governments might be attained without a sacrifice of dignity on the part of either? We think there is. America has, since the beginning of the century, exactly changed places with England, upholding now the claims of belligerents which she formerly resisted, and resisting the claims of neutrals, which she formerly upheld. England's attitude is equally inconsistent with that taken by her in Lord STOWELL's time, when she was intent upon curbing the mischievous power of neutrals to assist belligerents. Ought not this reciprocal change of position to suggest to both governments the dangers attending a too exclusive advocacy of the rights of either belligerent or neutral, and an agreement in some new line of policy—freely admitted by both as inconsistent with some of their own former positions, and accepted, not on the strength of former precedents, but for their own interest as a precedent for the future? We do not hesitate to say that there is great future danger to us in asserting the rights of neutrals even so strongly as Lord RUSSELL does in the present controversy. If, says Mr. ADAMS, neutrals are to be permitted in future to refuse all responsibility for the acts of cruisers which have escaped from their ports, whether with or without culpable negligence, "neutral ports will become the true centres from which the most effective enterprises against the commerce of belligerents may be contrived, fitted out and executed. * * Ships, men and money will always be at hand for the service of power sufficiently strong to hold forth a probability of repayment in any form, or adroit enough to secure a share of the popular sympathy in its undertakings. New *Floridas, Alabamas, Shenandoahs* will appear on every sea." This argument has always seemed to us to have the greatest force, and we have frequently pressed it on English statesmen. We can blockade Prussian ports, for instance, but if Prussia may give a flag to any American cruiser escaping from Boston or New-York, English commerce will quite as soon be swept from the sea in a war with Prussia as Prussian commerce. This is fatal to English interests. Therefore while maintaining, as we do, that we have done nothing and omitted nothing which cannot be far more than justified by American precedents, is not the present condition of mind of the United States a great opportunity for improving the future precedents on this subject? Why should not English statesmen, while expressly repudiating all obligation to give compensation for the *Alabama* on the principles of existing international law, avow their wish to establish a new English precedent for the future, if they can obtain the concurrence of the United States, and even give their consent to some indemnification as the price of a treaty by which the two governments should engage, with the consent of the Legislatures of both countries, to accept such responsibility in future wherever reasonable evidence of any departmental or ministerial negligence could be produced? It is quite true that the United States have hitherto refused to apologize for much greater sins than those of which we have been guilty. But that is just the reason why it is wise to catch them in the opposite mood, and secure, by a reasonable concession, their better conduct for the future.

ENGLAND NOT RESPONSIBLE.

From the London Post, Oct. 12.

But, dismissing the purely legal aspect of the case, the entire conduct of the government proved that Her Majesty's advisers were most anxious to prevent the ports being converted into building-yards for privateers, destined to make war upon a friendly Power. If anything, they endeavored to strain the Foreign Enlistment Act, in order to prevent the slightest imputation being cast upon their neutrality. But having done all this, it would be perfectly preposterous if the American Government should urge that, because vessels built in English ports had been employed against them, the English Government should therefore be called on to indemnify America for the losses thereby sustained. On the assumption that England would be responsible for those losses, it would clearly have been the duty of the British Government to have employed its navy for the purpose of capturing or destroying privateers which were every day adding items to a bill which England would be bound to pay; but as the government did not adopt this course, it is evident that they repudiated their liability from the commencement. Notwithstanding the statement which has appeared in the New-York papers, we conceive that Mr. SEWARD will not venture to address to us a demand with which he must know compliance would be refused. It is scarcely likely that Her Majesty's advisers would stultify themselves by acknowledging now a liability which they have hitherto repudiated; *and it is certain that the nation would unanimously protest against a concession which would derogate from the national dignity, while imposing on the tax-payers of this country an unmerited penalty.*

A FEW HOME QUESTIONS.

From the London Star, Oct. 14.

Earl RUSSELL, in his anxiety to save maritime Powers from responsibility for the injury which their subjects may unauthorizedly cause to a belligerent, has, in more than one instance, in his correspondence with Mr. ADAMS, taken up very dangerous ground for maritime nations when they may in turn be the sufferers by such acts. He contends, for example, that no nation can be responsible, or be called upon to provide a remedy, for the sending of one ship to sea by a belligerent from a neutral port, and a second ship with arms from another neutral port, and then combining the two into a cruiser. The question he puts is, whether the United States would acknowledge responsibility to Brazil if a vessel were thus to sail from New-York, and another with arms from Boston, and both to meet at Madagascar, and furnish out a Paraguayan cruiser. It so happens that the United States Foreign Enlistment Act was framed to provide against precisely such attempts; but, apart altogether from the municipal laws of individual countries, we cannot help looking with much concern to the doctrine which lurks under what the noble lord evidently conceives to be an impregnable position. If England were engaged in war, and privateers were to be fitted out against her from New-York and Boston in the manner indicated, for the purpose of burning English vessels on the high seas, does the noble lord mean to say that England would have no ground of complaint, and would not hold the United States responsible for acts so grossly outraging her dignity and destructive of the property of her subjects? We very much misunderstand the feelings of our countrymen if such acts would not be instantly protested against, and any country from which the privateers issued held strictly accountable for the loss and injury sustained. If the government of the neutral pleaded as an excuse that the municipal laws did not give power to put down hostile expeditions so cleverly contrived, we should at once reply that the inefficiency of the laws was their own concern, but that their international obligations bound them to find a remedy or accept the injured country as an enemy. Whatever view may be taken of the justice of the claims in regard to the *Alabama*, we trust no British statesman will fall into the grievous blunder of placing our commerce at the mercy of desperadoes who may issue from neutral ports during some of our future wars. The fitting out of privateers in any manner, whether from one port or many ports, whether cunningly or audaciously, is a crime to be condemned and put down, not an act to be excused or over which the protection of a great maritime nation ought to be thrown. Does Lord RUSSELL really mean to contend that the *power of England is unequal to stop such an outrage as the issuing of the Shenandoah from the port of London, to become a privateer, after having had arms supplied to her on the high seas?* We believe that if the law already in existence had been applied, those who obtained the false clearance could have been discovered and punished; and, if necessary, half the navy of England ought to have been employed to seize and bring back to port a vessel thus endeavoring to compromise our neutrality, and bringing into contempt the authority of the Crown. We could have wished that in a state paper by the Foreign Secretary of England, which will find its way into the archives of every country of the world, a higher position had been taken with regard to the duty of neutrals to exert all their power in preventing the issue from their ports of naval fillibusters, and if from any defect in our law the Executive lacks power to stop practices so fatal to the possibility of continued peace, that some intention had been expressed to have the want supplied. Earl RUSSELL deserves all credit for his industry in endeavoring to shut the mouth of Mr. ADAMS *by quotations from what his grandfather said and did fifty years ago; but at the same time the security of commerce in the present day is probably a subject of greater importance to the people of England.*

AMERICAN FINANCE.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS AND OUR RESOURCES.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

The mysteries of American finance are becoming gradually clear. It is now confessed, and there is no discredit in the confession, that the authorities of the Federal Treasury were afraid to reveal the whole truth while the war continued, and the issue remained uncertain. The facts, even if they could have been exactly ascertained, would have been too alarming for publication under circumstances so critical, and the statement has been reserved accordingly for the hour of success and confidence. The Americans owe just $600,000,000. That, allowing for a few outstanding demands, is the amount of their national debt, and it represents simply and exactly the cost of their war. All that they spent upon the war they borrowed. Not one penny of the charge was defrayed out of the taxes of the year. The revenue raised from taxation was all consumed in the extraordinary expenses of civil administration incidental to the contest, leaving the actual cost of the campaign to be met by loans. By a rough approximation, it is computed that in the four years of fighting the army cost £530,000,000 and the navy £70,000,000, and that is the whole of the account.

The next question concerns the revenue by which the future expenditure is to be met, and here also we are furnished with definite statements. The Americans calculate upon raising by taxation an annual income of £80,000,000, which, they say, will not only pay the interest upon the public debt with all other charges of the year, but leave a surplus of £10,000,000 beside. * * * * * * * *

Nor is there any reason for doubting that the Americans can, if they will, sustain the taxation which these estimates assume. Their resources are enormous, and their energies inexhaustible, but the prospect, for all that, is a very serious one. We are about the best taxed people in the world, and yet we have never in these times raised £80,000,000 a year by taxation. In the years 1855–56 our expenditure exceeded that sum, but £75,000,000 was the utmost that we paid, leaving the rest to be borrowed. The Americans are even yet unused to the full weight of heavy taxes. They have never yet raised as much as $30,000,000 from "internal revenue;" they only estimated their receipts at £25,000,000 in the last year for which accounts are made up. All through the war their taxing machinery was extended and strengthened and improved, but they were so new to the business that it never got into order or produced much result. In 1861 all they raised by taxation was £9,000,000; in 1862, £11,000,000; in 1863, £26,000,000; in 1864, £34,000,000; and in 1865 they expected to obtain $42,000,000. These figures undoubtedly show the resolution of American financiers to pay more and borrow less, and they exhibit, too, a steady rise of income under the application of the system. Still, it will be observed that even in the very last year of the struggle the results only gave about one-half of the revenue now anticipated as the ordinary produce of a year. In other words, America, now that the war is over and the excitement has subsided, must accept and continue to endure a weight of taxation double that which was imposed in the heat and impulse of the strife.

This is not an undertaking to be made light of. We have no doubt the Americans can perform it if they choose, and it is certain that every year will bring its portion of relief, by increasing the numbers of the taxable population and developing the enormous resources of the State. By and bye, the debt may indeed be a "flea-bite" to the countless citizens of the Union, but at the present time, be it remembered, these taxes — greater by $10,000,000 a year than our own — have to be levied from a population smaller than ours, of which one large section has been utterly impoverished. No great revenue can be raised from the unhappy Southerners, who are subsisting upon State rations. It is at first that the pinch will be felt, and we venture to think Mr. MCCULLOCH, though in a right path, is pushing onwards rather too hastily. Up to this time the Americans have been treated by their financiers with extreme though defensible indulgence. They had never been taxed by the Supreme Government at all. Their State and municipal taxes were considerable, but before the war the government wanted but little, and got that little out of the customs. In the way of excise or direct taxation not one sixpence was ever levied. All this department of revenue had to be created from nothing, and the authorities were not only new to the work, but were naturally apprehensive of provoking resistance by the application of so novel a screw. Partly, therefore, from necessity, and partly from policy, they resorted moderately to taxation and unsparingly to loans; but now, when the crisis and its passions are passed, the system is reversed. Borrowing has ceased, and paying is to begin. The machinery of taxation is in good order and is to be worked at full power, so as to produce not only the whole revenue required for the public service, but £10,000,000 a year for a sinking fund beside. This will make very heavy work—heavier than we ever undertook ourselves. If the Americans undertake and accomplish it, they will give greater evidence of national capacity than they gave even by their gigantic war.

FENIANISM.

A ROYAL REMEDY FOR THE DISORDER.

From the London Times, Oct. 14.

Is it really impossible to convince the Irishman that he is not the worst used man in the world, robbed of his property, crushed in his social respect, and persecuted in his faith? Argument is indeed thrown away upon people whose darling wish it is to be considered the victims of the whole world, and who certainly have a quarrel with the entire human race. It is vain to mention the countless other victims of social wrong and adverse circumstances who have quite as long a story as the Irishman, but who have resolved to make the best of their case. What can be done? Can England do anything to make Ireland feel more at one with her? We have often done our best to direct the attention of the capitalist, the philanthropist, and even the pleasure-seeking tourist to that quarter. We have often insisted on the duties of property. We fear, indeed, that not a few will be ready to charge us with losses incurred by too much confidence in the Irish soil and Irish character. May we not venture to ask whether the constitution of this country does not provide a specific remedy for a specific disease, really existing more in the imagination than in the social atmosphere? It is natural to suggest that for the bane of chronic disloyalty royalty itself is the proper antidote. *Could not royalty show itself now and then in Ireland,* as well as in the further and better favored realm north of the Tweed? There is great moral power and a sort of sacramental efficacy in the mutual recognitions of sovereigns and their peoples. He must, indeed, be a *double-dyed traitor who, after cheering a Queen, or taking off his hat to her, or joining in any loyal demonstration, would go away to a meeting for the overthrow of her power.* The Irishman has hardly a chance of any such cheap cure for his morbid tendencies. Not, indeed, that many Englishmen have a chance; but, on the other hand, they don't want it. They know they have a sovereign, the representative of princes under whom they have flourished a thousand years. The history of Ireland is somewhat less fortunate. There are sores to be healed. It is not a work to be done in a day, but something might be done; and so little has been done that the experiment has the charm, as well as the promise, of comparative novelty.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A letter from Wiesbaden, in the Cologne *Gazette*, gives some curious details relative to the discussion which has just taken place in the Chamber on the subject of the diplomatic representatives of Nassau abroad. It appears that the functions of the Envoy Extraordinary from Nassau to Darmsdat were confined, according to official documents of 1863, to—1. The paying a visit to the Minister of Hesse; 2. having an audience with the Grand Duke; and 3, being present at the marriage of a Princess. For each of these acts the Envoy Extraordinary sent in a note of expenses, the amount of which excited the surprise and hilarity of the chamber. Another diplomatist represents at the Diet of Frankfort both Nassau and Brunswick. In consequence of this he has found himself forced, in 1862, to combat in the name of Nassau actively in the Diet the treaty of commerce with France, and to defend not less warmly the same treaty in the name of Brunswick. In the same way he protested, on behalf of Nassau, against the Prussian dispatch of 20th December, 1861, relative to federal reform, and supported energetically the same dispatch on behalf of Brunswick.

—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, an accident happened to Miss MENKEN, while she was performing in the second act of the "Child of the Sun," at Astley's Theatre. In this act she was to ride across the stage in a "dummy" horse through heavy seas, which are represented as beating against a rocky shore; and when she had passed about half way across, sometimes appearing and at other times disappearing in the surf, the actress and her steed fell through an opening in the boards down a descent of about ten feet, alighting upon a scene-shifter who was passing at the time. This broke the force of the fall, otherwise Miss MENKEN must have been seriously injured; as it was, however, her side and back were bruised. Miss MENKEN was enabled, in the course of about twenty minutes, to resume her part. The scene-shifter received a severe shock.

—A significant sentence of COBDEN's about Italy is given by MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO: "I was talking to him of manufactures, machinery and steam engines, when he stopped suddenly, and, pointing with his finger to the sun, said, 'There is your steam engine! If we only had it! Remember that every nation ought to produce what it can obtain at least cost. Agriculture, agriculture is the thing for Italy.'" Mr. COBDEN's advice should be laid to heart. Formerly some advisers would have pointed to Austria as the Italian steam engine and said "Bourbons, Bourbons are the thing for Italy." Even now we are afraid many will look more to VICTOR EMANUEL than to the sun, to the accident of a good ruler more than to the unvarying provisions of nature.

— There is a rumor that M. VICTOR HUGO, now in Brussells, and preparing to preside at the "students' congress," is likely to be expelled from Belgium.

—Letters from Rome, dated the 27th ult., mention that the creation of cardinals which was to have taken place in December next is postponed till Lent, 1866.

— The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is said to have sent 3,000,000 francs for the construction of a palace at Lacroma, an island he has purchased near Ragusa.

—Prussian cavalry has been stationed in Northern Schleswig, with orders to patrol the country and keep an eye upon Danish sympathizers.

— A medical congress was recently opened at Bordeaux. Upwards of 150 practitioners, of whom 100 are foreigners, will take part in it.

—Rabits are dying by hundreds in the warrens, in England, in consequence of the prevalence of poisonous weeds of which they partake.

—The German journals announce the death, at the age of 84, of M. D. WIELAND, last surviving son of the celebrated poet WIELAND.

—A schoolmaster at Croydon has been fined £3 and costs for assaulting one of his pupils by severely beating him.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Mr. Justice CROMPTON is ill. His condition occasions grave anxiety to his friends.

—Queen EMMA, of the Sandwich Islands, honored Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON with a visit at Farringford-house.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has established an extensive hospital at Suez for the use of the pilgrims from Mecca.

—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is said to be writing another serial tale for Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL.

OUR GOLD REGIONS.

The Mining Districts of California.

Interesting Account of the Various Mining Districts of California and the West---Their Condition and Prospects.

Editorial Correspondence of Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 21.

MARIPOSA, Cal., Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

We have been making our final studies of the mining business of the Pacific States here among the mines and mills of the famous Mariposa estate of Col. FREMONT. And the occasion is a proper one to sum up my various notes and observations in California on that subject, and so far as possible represent the state of the business in the whole region west of the Rocky Mountains. The gross production of gold and silver of all these States was probably never greater than now. There are no very exact figures to be had; those of WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express and the San Francisco Mint furnish the best data, and are before me in detail. They indicate a total yield for 1864, of about $60,000,000, and for this year at least an equal, probably a greater sum, perhaps $65,000,000 or $70,000,000. California herself produces now but about one-third of this amount; she has fallen off from forty and fifty millions a year to twenty and twenty-five; while Nevada now offers from fifteen to twenty millions a year, mainly of silver; Idaho and eastern Oregon sent forward nine millions last year, and will probably increase this to twelve or fifteen millions this year; and the British Provinces and Arizona furnish perhaps five millions. The gold of Montana mainly finds its way east through Colorado; but this is the first season of any large production there. But the production of all the States and Territories this side of the Rocky Mountains comes to San Francisco; one-third of it, or about twenty millions, is coined at the United States Mint there, and the rest is exported in bars or dust, mainly in bars, to New-York, China and England, but chiefly now to England.

The western or California slopes of the Sierra Nevada yield no silver ore—here the mining is of gold alone, and it is divided into two general classes; that which seeks the metal from the solid rock, or quartz, and that which finds it in sand, gravel, or soil. The former process is the universal and familiar one of all rock mining, following the rich veins into the bowels of the earth with pick and powder, crushing the rock, and seducing the infinitesimal atoms of metal from the dusty, powdered mass.

MINING THEORIES.

The accepted theory is that this is the original form or deposit of the precious metals—that the gold found in gravel, sand or soil, lying as it does almost universally in the beds of rivers, dead or alive, or under the eaves of the mountains—has been washed and ground out of the hard hills by the action of the elements through long years. Washing with water is the universal means of getting at these deposits of the gold. But the scale on which this work is done, and the instrumentalities of application vary from the simple hand-pan and pick and shovel of the individual and original miner, operating along the banks of a little stream, to grand combination enterprises for changing the entire course of a river, running shafts down hundreds of feet to get into the beds of long-ago streams, and bringing water through ditches and flumes and great pipes, for 10 or 20 miles, wherewith to wash down a hill-side of golden gravel, and get at its precious particles The simple individual pan-washers have mostly "moved on" for the richer sands of Idaho and Montana; what of this sort of gold-seeking remains in California in the hands of patient and plodding "John Chinaman," who works over the neglected sands of his predecessors, and is content to reap as harvest a dollar's worth a day.

DIFFERENT MODES OF GOLD MINING.

The other means are employed on greater or less scales of magnitude, by combinations of men and capital. All the forms of gold washing run into each other, indeed; and companies of two or three, sometimes of Chinamen, with capitals of hundreds of dollars, buy a sluice claim or seize a deserted bed, and with shovel and pick and small stream of water run the sands over and through the sluice-ways, and at end of day, or week, or month, gather up the deposits of gold on the bottoms, or at the ends of their sluices. From this, operations ascend to a magnitude involving hundreds of thousands, and employing hundreds of men as partners or day laborers for the managers. Sometimes, too, the enterprise is divided, and companies are organized who furnish water alone, and sell it out to the miners or washers according to their wants. The raising of auriferous sands and gravel from the deeply covered beds of old streams, by running down shafts and out tunnels into and through such beds, and then washing them over, is called "Deep Diggings" or "Bed-rock Diggings," and in their pursuit the bottoms of ancient rivers will be followed through the country for mile after mile, and many feet below the present surface of the earth. The miners in this fashion go down till they reach the bed-rock, along which the water originally ran, and here they find the richest deposits.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

The other sort of heavy gold washing, employing powerful streams of water to tear down and wash out the soil of hillsides that cover or hold golden deposits, is known as "Hydraulic Mining." This is the most unique and extensive process, involving the largest capital and risk. The water is brought from mountain lakes or rivers through ditches and flumes, sometimes supported by trestle work fifty to one hundred feet high, to near the theatre of operations. Then it is let from flumes into large and stout iron pipes which grow gradually smaller and smaller; out of these it is passed into hose, like that of a fire engine, and through this it is fired with a terrible force into the bank or bed of earth, which is speedily torn down and washed with resistless, separating power into narrow beds or sluices in the lower valleys, and as it goes along these, hindered and seduced at various points, the more solid gold particles deposit themselves. Usually, in large operations of this kind, the main stream of water is divided in the final discharging hose into two and more streams, which spout out into the hill-side as if from several fire engines, only with immensely more force. One of the streams would instantly kill man or animal that should get before it, and frequently fatal or half-fatal accidents occur from this cause. Near Dutch Flat, where extensive hydraulic mining is in progress, a water company taps lakes 12 to 20 miles off in the mountains, and turns whole rivers into its ditches; and as further illustration of its majestic operations, we learned that it spent $80,000 in one year in building a new ditch, and yet made and divided $120,000 in additional profits that same year. Up near Yreka, in Northern California, a ditch 30 miles long, and costing $200,000, was constructed for this business; but in this instance the enterprise did not prove profitable. Near Oroville, also, are supposed rich gold banks and beds that only lack water for development; but to get this will require ditches costing $200,000. The citizens of the neighborhood are confident it would be a richly paying investment, however, and say the chief reason why it is not entered upon is the lack of certain laws regulating mining claims, and the conflicts and doubts that are engendered by the neglect of the government to establish the terms of ownership in mining lands.

TITLES TO PROPERTY.

As it is now, squatter sovereignty is the substantial law of mining properties; prospectors and miners have established a few general rules for determining the rights of each other; and they can occupy and use the properties that they discover or purchase to a certain limited extent. No one man is allowed to take up more than a certain extent in feet or acres. The government so far as done nothing with these mineral lands, whose fee is still in itself, and gets no revenue from them. Whenever cases of conflict come into court, the regulations of the miners of the district, where the properties are located, have been generally sustained. But the apprehension that the government will yet assume its rights, and establish different rules for the possession and use of these lands, and the uncertainty and controversies growing out of the present loose ways of making and holding claims, are undoubtedly a stumbling-block to large enterprises, and an obstacle to the best sort of mining progress and prosperity all through the mineral country of this coast.

RETURNS.

The returns obtained in some cases of extensive deep diggings and hydraulic mining, are very great. A thousand dollars a day is often washed out by a company holding rich soil and employing a large force; and a run of several weeks averaging $50 and $100 a day to the hand is frequently recorded. A single "cleaning up" after a few weeks' washing in a rich place, has produced $50,000 in gold dust and nuggets; and in other cases, even $100,000 is reported. These are the extreme cases of good fortune, however; other enterprises are run with a loss, or with varying result; but the gold washings, as a general thing, are paying good wages and a fair return to the capital invested.

RUIN OF OTHER INTERESTS.

Of course, all these operations create a wide waste wherever they are going on and have been in progress. Tornado, flood, earthquake and volcano combined could hardly make greater havoc, spread wider ruin and wreck, than are to be seen everywhere in the path of the larger gold-washing operations. None of the interior streams of California, though naturally pure as crystal, escape the change to a thick yellow mud from this cause, early in their progress out of the hills. The Sacramento is worse than the Missouri. Many of the streams are turned out of their original channels, either directly for mining purposes or in consequence of the great masses of soil and gravel that come down from the gold-washings above. Thousands of acres of fine land along their banks are ruined forever by the deposits of this character. There are no rights which mining respects in California. It is the one supreme interest. A farmer may have his whole estate turned to a barren waste by a flood of sand and gravel from some hydraulic mining up stream; more, if a fine orchard or garden stands in the way of working a rich gulch or bank, orchard and garden must go. Then the torn-down, dug-out, washed to pieces and then washed over side hills that have been or are being hydraulic-mined, are the very devil's chaos, indeed. The country is full of them along the mining districts of the Sierra Nevada foot-hills, and they are truly a terrific blot upon the face of nature. The Valley of the Yuba, a branch of the Sacramento, was one of the worst illustrations our journeying has presented; and when we came to the sign over the "grocery" of a now deserted mining camp, indicating that this was "Yuba Dam," we thought of the famous anecdote connected with this name, and its repetition without the benefit of spelling to an inquiring colporteur, and were fain to confess that the profane compound fairly represented the spirit of the lawless miner.

QUARTZ MINING.

The gold-quartz mines are mostly in the same neighborhoods with present or past gold-washings, in the hills back and above the rich stream-beds and gravel banks. Nevada County in the north, and Mariposa in the south, have been the most famous counties for this interest. The most successful and noteworthy operations of it now, are in and around the town of Grass Valley in Nevada County, which has always been a profitable mining region. It seemed almost the only mining town of importance in California that we visited which did not have vacant stores and houses and show signs of decrepitude. There are now about twenty quartz mills in successful operation in Grass Valley, and the ore they work yields from $10 to $50 a ton; occasionally as high as $100 and $200. The cost of mining and working is from $6 to $10 a ton, depending on the facilities of mine and mill. Among the successful miners and capitalists here is Mr. S. D. BOSWORTH, from West Springfield and Springfield, who now occupies the cottage which the notorious LOLA MONTEZ built and lived in for several years. She came here to perform for the miners in 1854, and staid to ruin one husband and change him for another. She led a rollicking life here, and the town is full of scandals concerning her. Intelligent gentlemen who met her confess to her intellectual power and impressive conversation, and to her fascinating manners. Grass Valley also boasts an old horse that goes around alone with a milk wagon, stopping before the doors of his customers, and nowhere else, and delivering his daily allowances to each with unvarying fidelity. But the really wonderful thing about this story is that Grass Valley should have a population that can be trusted to help themselves to milk and not take, any of them, more than their allotted share. The mines here are receiving enlarged attention just now, and extensive new investments are being made both in Grass Valley and the neighboring town of Nevada.

THE MARIPOSA ESTATE.

But here, in Mariposa County, the interest has a different look, and affairs are in a desperate condition. There are in all ten quartz-mills here, all, or nearly all, on the Fremont estate, but only two or three are now running, and these with moderate results. The villages are decreasing in population; the best people are going away; viciousness of all sorts seems to be increasing, and highway robberies are of almost nightly occurrence. The great Mariposa Mining Company, formed in Wall-street two years ago, with a capital of ten millions, a debt of two millions, and not a cent of ready cash—succeeding to Gen. FREMONT'S property and his style of doing business—has come to grief. Its most worthy superintendent and manager, Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, who was beguiled out here under a gross misapprehension of the situation of affairs and the duties he was to perform, is going home, disgusted, to resume more congenial occupation in the East. The sheriff has been brooding over the estate for six months, and its local creditors are running one or two of its mills and mines on a close and economical scale—using up accumulated materials, but laying in no new supplies—in order to obtain their claims. The ore now being obtained and thus washed returns from $7 to $10 a ton, which gives a small margin of profit. It is all a sad, vast ruin—a magnificent gentleman, holding his head high, but wearing his last year's clothes, and dining around with his friends—a sort of grand land and mine Micawber. There is doubtless life and value, possibly great wealth, in it still, but not of the sort or degree that has been set up for it. Divided up, and conducted by private parties or small companies on a moderate capital, as the Grass Valley mines are, or managed, as a whole even, with an eye to practical results alone, and no such side issues as the Presidency, or a grand Wall-street stock-jobbing operation, or the control of California politics depending on it, and drawing its life-blood, the estate may yet have a useful future before it. But the end to it as a grand Principality, as an exhaustless fountain for political and financial jobbing, seems surely to have come. Indeed, its most striking capacity always has been in carrying an immense, a magnificent indebtedness. A few men are rich from it here and in the East; but their wealth is more from the sale of stock and bonds in New-York than the profits of its mines in Mariposa. The illustration of the whole lies best perhaps, in the sincere boast attributed to its most gallant but never thrifty original owner. "Why," said Gen. FREMONT, "when I came to California, I was worth nothing, and now, I owe $2,000,000!"

STATISTICS OF QUARTZ MINING.

There are no very reliable statistics as to the extent of the quartz-mining interest of California, or of its comparative results by the side of gold-washings. The estimate of a prominent authority before me places the number of quartz-mills in the State at 600, their cost at twelve million dollars, and their product on an average of ten dollars to the ton of ore, at eighteen millions of dollars a year. But these figures are clearly wide of the fact; there can hardly be over 100 quartz-mills, properly so called, in all California; and they do not divide the State's product with the gold-washers equally. Mining in California, of all kinds, is now much more systematically and intelligently conducted than ever before. It is losing its wasteful, gambling characteristics. In 1862, it apparently had its greatest production; the returns for 1864 were only about half as much; and probably this year will show no gain upon the last. The interest is, on the whole, at ebb tide. But the risks of the business will henceforth be less than heretofore; the cost of production is cheaper here than in the lower and more remote fields; and I am inclined to the belief that investments in mining in California can be made with better results, at least with more certainty of profit, if less possible gains, than in any of the fresher and more fashionable regions.

IDAHO MINES.

The Idaho mines are perhaps exciting the most interest at present among the people of the coast; and they are also beginning to divide enticements with those of Nevada and Colorado for Eastern speculators and capitalists. Some reliable facts about them, which I have from original sources, will not be amiss therefore, and serve to complete my general review of the mining developments of this whole region. The Boise Basin District is still rich in gold washings, and is perhaps the richest region in that respect yet worked anywhere in the West. It has also rich quartz veins, and there are already eight mills in operation there with 84 stamps. South Boise is less rich in placer diggings, but has an even larger development of the quartz interest. The bullion (gold) here holds a large proportion of silver, and is not worth over $14 an ounce. The Owyhee District borders on Oregon, and its mining wealth runs over into that State. The ore here is like that in Nevada, having more silver than gold in it. There are six mills now in this district, one of them with 30 stamps. The veins in Boise Basin and South Boise are small, like those of Reese River in Nevada, opening sometimes as low as four inches, but enlarging generally to four or five feet. The "Mammoth Vein" is from three to twelve feet wide. The ore is generally free and simple, and is crushed without roasting. The yield is from $40 a ton up: one vein runs from $40 to $80, and others have yielded from $200 to $300 a ton. It is not probable that the true value of the ore is obtained by the present means of working, and the tailings are saved.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

The country is very barren, having the same general characteristics as Eastern Oregon and Nevada. There are some good valleys, and timber is plenty enough for the present save in the Owyhee district. The price of labor is $6 a day, and goods and provisions are in proportion. The population is made up most of the floating mining elements of California, Oregon and Nevada; the men who are always moving on for the newest mines; prosperous to-day, poor to-morrow. The winters in Idaho are severe, and the work in the placer diggings is then suspended. The miners float back to the older towns, to Dalles and Portland, in Oregon and San Francisco in the Fall, and spend there their Summer savings, and start out again in the Spring for the old diggings, if no newer and more fabulous ones have been since discovered.

Taking these figures as reliable as statements about mines generally are from those engaged in the business, I do not see that Idaho really offers any better inducements for emigration and capital than Nevada and Colorado. It is probable my statements relate to the best veins, that the average will fall below these rates of production, and that the permanent prosperity of the mining interest and the sure progress of the State will await the profitable working of ores yielding from $6 to $25 a ton, as is already admitted to be true for California, and for Virginia City, Nevada, and will probably soon be proven in Reese River and in Colorado. And this can hardly be done until quicker and cheaper communication is provided. Only the rare veins, only the choice ore in any of these States can be worked to much profit so long as all machinery, all food, all goods, used in the business and for the people, have to pay a freight tariff of 10 to 30 cents a pound, and labor is from $4 to $8 a day. California has the advantage over her rivals in this respect now; and I repeat that it seems to me mining is likely to be as profitable in this State for the next five years, taking all things into consideration, as in any of the newer regions. The others must wait for the railroad to give real and permanent and steady development and prosperity to greater apparent capacities.

DESCENT INTO A MINE.

Do not complain, my reader, that this letter is getting dull with dry fact and statistics; consider the mass of figures and disgusting details that I have before me and have spared you, and be grateful; and come now with me, and let us have the sensation of a visit into the abyssmal depths of the mines themselves. Our party have done considerable of the descending into mines in our progress across the country; for it became occasion of reproach and doubt of our intelligent future judgment, if we failed to go down into every miner's particular pet hole. Over in Austin, we had amusing experience in this regard. We were to stay but three days there. But that is nothing, said the disappointed people: you can't begin to see our mines in that time; you better have stayed away. Well, come on, was the reply; show us what you can in three days, and then let us see what is left that is new and strange. So we mounted; and there was an extensive cavalcade of local officials, practical miners and speculators, and genteel bummers generally. We went over and around hills, down into mines, through mills, everywhere that our guides led us; finding naturally great similarity of sights and testimony everywhere. By afternoon, our hosts had dwindled one half. The next morning, instead of a dozen we had but three or four guides; at noon, they were reduced to one, and at night, we had exhausted not only his strength and patience, but all he had to show. We had seen Austin and its mines, and had a day to spare!

The newer mines, whose shafts are but fifty or one hundred feet, are descended by a simple rope and bucket, worked by a common hand windlass; older and deeper ones by the same contrivance, with steam power; if, as is often the case, the vein runs at an angle, or is reached below in that way, a little car runs down a steep track, hold and drawn by a heavy rope and steam engine; other shafts are provided with ladders, winding around, or set perpendicularly up and down. The latest, and safest, and readiest contrivance for descending a perpendicular shaft is a cage or box, let down by a rope with steam power, but provided with sharp, opening arms, that, in case the rope breaks, will catch into the walls with such power as to hold the cage and its load. Its certainty was proven to us by cutting the rope with an axe, when the cage sent out its fingers, and clung midway in its passage. We reached the insides of other mines by long tunnels running into the veins from the surface far down the hill-sides on which they were located. The deepest worked mine on the Pacific coast is in Amador County, this State, and is eight hundred feet down; but some of those over in Nevada are fast approaching this depth; and the latter have the most extensive chambers below the surface of any in the country. The Gould & Curry mine, for instance, has several miles' length of tunnels and shafts, and it is a full half day's journey to travel through it entirely.

We entered this mine through a long tunnel, that strikes the vein several hundred feet below the surface. There were half a dozen of us in the procession, each with a lighted candle, which would go out under the outgoing draft, and so we soon contented ourselves with groping along in the dim, cavernous light. It seemed a very long journey, and the nerves had to brace themselves. The most stolid person, stranger to such experience, will hardly fail to find his heart beating a little quicker as he goes into these far-away, narrow recesses in the bowels of the earth. I never failed to remember the principle that "nature abhors a vacuum," and to wonder if she wouldn't take the present occasion to close up this little one that I was in. At last we reached the scene of the ore and the work after it; and among these we clambered and wandered about, down shafts to this or that level, and then out on the tunnels through the vein in both directions; up again by narrow, pokerish ladders to a higher set of chambers, in and out, up and down, till we were lost in amazing confusion. Here was, indeed, a city of streets and population far under the surface of the earth. Many of the chambers or streets were deserted; in others we found little coteries of miners, pecking away at the hard rock, and loading up cars of the ore, that were sent out by the tunnels and up by the shafts to the surface above. Here, too, was a building in a wide hall under ground, and steam-engine to help on the work. Some of the chambers had closed in after being worked out of ore; others have been filled up to prevent caving in and cause great disaster overhead; but many of the open passages were stayed or braced open still with huge frame work of timber; more lumber, indeed, as I have told you, I believe, is used for this purpose in this single mine than has been put into all the buildings of Virginia City itself, with its 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. And in many of the passages such is the outward pressure into the vacuum that these timbers, as big as a man's body, are bent and splintered almost in two. Great pine sticks, eighteen inches square, were thus bent like a bow, or yawned with gaping splinters; and the spaces left in some places for us to go through were in this way reduced so small that we almost had to crawl to get along.

Do you wonder that we began to grow weary and thought we had seen enough? Beside, the mine was oppressively hot and close; the mercury was up to 100 degrees and more, and the sweat poured from us like water. One of our party grew faint and feeble, and we voted to take the nearest way out. This happened to be the most perilous and trying; but we did not realize that, and our miner guide, unsensitive from experience, did not think of it. So he started us into a long shaft, running straight up and down for several hundreds of feet, dark and damp as night, with no breaks or landing-places, and set us going one after another, up a perpendicular ladder fastened to its side. We only took in a sense of the thing after we had got started; each must carry his lighted candle, hold on and creep ahead; a single misstep by any one, the fainting of our invalid or of any of us, all weary and unstrung, would not only have plunged that one headlong down the long fatal flight, to become a very Mantilean cold body at the bottom, but would have swept everybody below him on the ladder, like a row of bricks, to the same destination and destruction. There was, you may well believe, a stern summoning of all remaining strength and nerves, a close, firm grip on the rounds of the ladder, a silent, grave procession, much and rapid thought, and a very long breath and a very fervent, if voiceless, prayer when we got to the daylight and the top. Our part of the shaft and the ladder was about 150 feet; it seemed very long; and we were content to call our day's work done when it was over. Brains won the victory over body; but both were weary enough at the end.

But if I prolong this story any further you will almost wish I had never got out of that shaft.

S. B.

Pneumatic Dispatch Railway.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 12.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Railway has been completed, and this morning a train of two trucks, containing a quantity of goods, was driven through the tube, from the central station at the Bull and Gate, Holborn, to the terminus on the premises of the London and North Western Railway at Euston. The time occupied in running between the two stations, a distance of about a couple of miles, was some five minutes. The driving power is at Holborn, and consists of two twenty-four horse-power steam engines. These set in motion a disc, the diameter of which is about 22 feet, and this immense circular fan revolves with great rapidity in an air-chamber, creating an almost irresistible atmospheric power, which, by the use of valves, can be used either for blowing the trains through the tubes or literally sucking them back again. Goods that are to be dispatched from Holborn to Euston will be taken from the street to the platform, which is on a level with the former, lowered to the trucks lying on the traversing tables and shifted to the tube entrances (of which there are two, one for Euston and the other for the post-office,) within which the train will be placed and then blown to its intended stopping place. The height and width of the completed iron tube are respectively four feet six inches, the width between the rails being three feet eight and a half inches. In the course of the week the Duke of Buckingham, the chairman and several of the directors of the Pneumatic Dispatch Company inspected the works and were blown in a train of three carriages, under the superintendence of Mr. RAMMELL, the engineer, from the Holborn Station to Euston, which was safely reached in about five minutes; their arrival being announced at Holborn by one of Wheatstone's telegraphic instruments, the wires of which are carried through the tube.

A FRENCH EULOGY ON MR. JOHNSON'S CABINET.—The *Temps*, of Paris, contains a high eulogium on the Washington Cabinet. On the cessation of the civil war the American Government had 1,000,000 of troops under arms, perfectly disciplined, and proud of their recent triumphs. A single word from the War Office has sufficed to disperse this mass of military. In less than three months every camp has been cleared—those immense groups of men who, it is said, were lost to the arts of peace, have quietly returned to their homes, and are restored to agriculture, commerce and industry. There have only been retained a sufficient number of men and officers to complete the work of pacification and consolidate order in the South, which is struggling with the difficulties inseparable from a state of transition from slavery to the institutions of a free country. Having disbanded its troops, the American Government not only sells its locomotives, steam-engines, horses and beasts of burden, but its whole war equipments. An advertisement published in Philadelphia states that there will be an auction of cannon, bombs, pistols, swords, powder, shot, &c.; while another announces the public sale of wharf-boats, transports, &c. Other governments leave their cannon and war accoutrements to rust in their arsenals, but the sharper practice of the United States has promptly converted these useless materials into ready money, a system which the *Temps* strongly recommends to the practical statesmen of Europe, and especially to the apostles of political economy.

ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.—We learn that a few days since Captain GEORGE MCFADDEN, while on his way from New York to Lubec, fell in, when opposite South Old Long Island, with what is termed a dead calm. The opportunity seeming propitious, the captain and a young man named PETER JOHNSON, determined to enjoy a salt-water bath. Jumping into the water, it was not many minutes when young JOHNSON says he saw something "all white," and in an instant he was carried under the surface to a depth of twenty feet. He now discovered that he was in the jaws of one of those voracious man-eater sharks. Struggling with all his strength, JOHNSON managed to break away and reach the surface again; but the shark was soon after him, and continued to bite him in various parts of the body, when the young man bethought him of the sailor trick of putting his fingers in the shark's eyes, which he did, and to his no small gratification soon saw the frenzied monster fleeing from him. JOHNSON now swam to the vessel, and being taken aboard, was found to have been fearfully torn about the abdomen—its lower section entirely off—both thighs and shoulders being terribly lacerated. There being no wind to get anywhere, the crew took him in the yawl and rowed him eight miles to the village of Greenport, where his wounds were sewed up and dressed by DRS. KENDALL, BRYANT and SKINNER, and the young man made as comfortable under the circumstances as possible. JOHNSON was formerly a member of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and is said to be one of the best swimmers in the State.—*Portland Advertiser, Oct. 23.*

"GOOD-BY, OLD ARM."—In the hospital at Nashville, a short time ago, a wounded hero was lying on the amputating table, under the influence of chloroform. They cut off his strong right arm and cast it, all bleeding, upon the pile of human limbs. Then they laid him gently upon his couch. He woke from his stupor and missed his arm. With his left hand he lifted the cloth, and there was nothing but the gory stump. "Where's my arm?" he cried; "get my arm, I want to see it once more—my strong right arm." They brought it to him. He took hold of the cold, clammy fingers, and looking steadfastly at the poor, dead member, thus addressed it with tearful earnestness: "Good-by, old arm. We have been a long time together. We must part now. Good-by, old arm. You'll never fire another carbine nor swing another sabre for the Government," and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He then said to those standing by: "Understand, I don't regret its loss. It has been torn from my body that not one State should be torn from this glorious Union."

—The *Moniteur* publishes some statistics of the manufacture of beet-root sugar in France for the season of 1864-5, ending July 31, of the present year. At that date 398 manufactories were in operation, against 366 in July, 1864, and the quantity of sugar produced was upward of 146,000,000 kilos, an increase of 39,000,000 kilos on last year's yield.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Wants, Condition, Necessities and Prospects of the South.

Interesting Letter from Hon. K. Rayner, of South Carolina.

Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, has published a letter of marked interest on the condition and necessities of the Southern States. He says the people of his section regard JAMES BUCHANAN as more responsible for secession than any other man, and that a strong remonstrance from him at the outset would have arrested the secession movement so as, at all events, to have given the people time for reflection. His inaction led the South to suppose the government intended to be inactive, and when Mr. LINCOLN came in they regarded the Union as *dead*. His call for troops, therefore, seemed to them *vindictive*—not as the act of a government exerting its rightful power and vindicating its just authority, but as an attempt to punish them for the steps already taken. Under this feeling the North Carolina Convention met and passed the ordinance of secession; and, having passed it, a sentiment of honor impelled them to back it up. On this point Mr. RAYNER says:

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE NOT FOR DISUNION.

The hearts of the great mass of the Southern people were never in this disunion movement. In calling their State conventions, it was not with the foregone conclusion that disunion was to follow. It was because the times were perilous, and it was thought best to convene the sovereign power of the States, to consult on what was best for the common good. In not a State (I think) was the ordinance of secession ever submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. 'Tis true, that in the Spring of 1861 there was a storm of feeling that swept over the South—a sort of *furore*, growing out of the idea before suggested, that it was a war of vindictiveness on the part of a section, rather than the effort of a government to enforce its lawful authority. But that tornado soon subsided, as was evidenced by the necessity of a "conscription," in order to keep up the army.

As I have already said, the convention of this State, (and, so far as the Union element is concerned, I believe I may speak for the other States,) in voting for secession, did not regard it as a foregone conclusion that disunion must follow. The friends of the Union hoped that the imminence of the conflict would force a settlement of the difficulty, and even after blood began to flow, they earnestly and anxiously looked forward, day after day, and month after month, for something to turn up that would result in the making of peace, and the restoration of harmony. But here was their difficulty: After having placed the State in the position where she was—or rather, in having adapted her to the position in which Mr. BUCHANAN had placed her—they felt bound, as a matter of personal honor, to sustain her in that position until a reconciliation should take place. That was, no doubt, the moving consideration with the members of the Confederate Congress, who still had hopes of a peaceful settlement on the basis of reconstruction. But they ultimately found out that by sustaining the Confederate Government, for the time being, under any impulse of personal honor, and for the additional reason that the more respectable the position of that government, the better terms they may expect to obtain in the adjustment of the difficulty—that they had made the government too strong for themselves, and thereby disarmed themselves of all power to restrain and control it. Thus it was, the Union men found themselves powerless. Having blundered into the difficulty, and every effort to get out seemed to involve a series of additional blunders. Finally, conscription, *habeas corpus* repeal, repudiations, tithes, impressment, and heavy taxation consummated the reign of terror, which crushed and prostrated, and sealed the mouths of the friends of the Union throughout the South.

SOUTHERN RESISTANCE IN THE WAR.

But the most remarkable thing connected with this war is the blind and reckless persistence in it, long after every hope of success had departed, and when it was apparent that the subjugation of the South was inevitable, if the war continued. I do not believe that after the battle of Gettysburgh one-tenth of the people of the South had any faith in the success of Southern arms. And I am equally confident that since that battle there has not been a day that a very large majority of the people of the entire South would not have voted for peace on the basis of reconstruction, provided every man could have voted his own private sentiments, free from the terror of a factitious public opinion. For myself, I did not believe war would necessarily follow when the North Carolina Convention voted for Secession. I thought that possibly a few slight conflicts might take place; but I thought the horror of blood flowing in civil strife would so shock the public sense of both sections, that reconciliation must soon follow. In this I was mistaken. Bloody battles continued to follow each other, and to intensify the strife. As soon as I waked up to a realization of the horrible condition of my country, when I saw blood flowing in torrents; when I saw ruin and devastation pervading the land; when I saw and heard the tears and the wailings of widows and of orphans, when I witnessed the best, and the bravest, and the noblest of our young men immolated by thousands; when I discovered want, almost approaching famine, stalking over our country; when I saw our productive fields growing up in briars, our credit and currency depreciating day by day, our schools and colleges shut up; when I saw tithing-men, and impressing agents, and tax-gatherers, swarming in every direction, and reeking corruption, with defiant front, plundering an imbecile government and a panic-stricken people, in every department of administrative authority—when I saw all this, my heart sank in despair. All hope and joy departed from my bosom; and from that time to this I have known nothing but unhappiness, gloom and sorrow, on account of my country.

I speak plainly. You want the truth, and the truth you shall have. I regard it as more than idle now to attempt to justify or excuse the Southern people for the course they pursued, or to justify and excuse the Union men of the South for that which they ought to have done but did not do. They ought to have thrown themselves into the breach in the first instance, and have risked civil war at home rather than have allowed an issue of arms between the sections to have taken place. Failing to do that, they should have arrested the war by counter-revolution as soon as they discovered that Southern independence, as a condition precedent in a negotiation for peace, was impracticable and impossible. Their errors were errors of omission, rather than of commission. Still their errors were most grievous, and most grievously have they suffered for them.

EXCUSES FOR THE SOUTH.

But, whilst I do not pretend to justify the course of the South, or even the Union men of the South, there are many considerations connected with the history of this terrible struggle which appeal strongly to the generosity and magnanimity of the Northern people, now that the South is prostrate and an applicant for mercy and forbearance. It should not be forgotten that criminal as was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, yet it was suggested and sustained by Mr. DOUGLAS, a Northern man, and many other prominent men from the North. Criminal as was the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, yet it was favored and encouraged, if not directly proposed, by Mr. BUCHANAN, a Northern man. Wrongful and improper as was the Dred Scott decision, it was sanctioned and approved by two Northern Judges of eminence and ability. Culpable as was the Buchanan Administration in allowing the Union to apparently tumble down and go to ruin without raising a warning voice in its support, yet it cannot be denied that the members of his Cabinet from the North remained in that Cabinet to the last hour, and made no effort to check the tide of disunion. These were the three great political crimes, (the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the effort to enforce the Lecompton Constitution, and the winking at the secession of State after State, followed by the taking of Fort Sumter,) two of them crimes of commission and the third a crime of omission, that seduced the South into a conflict with the General Government. The two former infuriated the Northern mind, built up the "Republican" party, and culminated in the election of Mr. LINCOLN. The last brought about practically, an issue of physical force. Should not these considerations plead strongly in extenuation of the punishment now to be meted out? It may be said that the South should not have allowed itself to be thus seduced by selfish and designing Northern men; that our first parents did not the less foresee its Paradise because they were "beguiled" by the serpent; very true, but still every critical reader of the Bible must conclude that in the punishment inflicted the temptation of the serpent did plead in mitigation with the Almighty mercy. The Divine wrath was poured out on the serpent also. Let our Northern brethren reflect on this. The beguilement of the South into political error came from the North. If the people of the North will not think of this, if they refuse to remember mercy in the day of their wrath, how can they expect mercy when they find themselves under the displeasure of Almighty power.

THE SAD CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

You ask me what is my opinion as to the recuperative powers of the South, and of our productive resources hereafter under our new system of labor. That depends in a great measure on the policy pursued by the General Government. If the government and the people of the North show a disposition to let the past be forgotten; if the Southern States are received back into the Union upon equal terms and equal privileges with the other States; if they are allowed to regulate their own domestic police system in their own way; if they can see that there is a disposition to aid them in their industrial operations and pursuits, rather than to punish them by constantly forcing on them the conviction of their ruined and conquered condition, then I hope and believe that there will be one common feeling in favor of adapting themselves to their situation, and of making a common effort to retrieve their fortunes as best they may. You can have no idea of the thoroughly impoverished and ruined condition of our people. There is a moral stagnation over the whole land. There is no money in the country. What gold and silver there was in the South left here under the high premiums caused by the fictitious demand for it, to answer the purposes of blockade-runners and of refugees leaving the South to avoid conscription and to secure what they had. The money of the country was represented by hundreds of millions of Confederate paper. In talking with Northern officers of the army I found it almost impossible to remove the erroneous impressions they were laboring under in regard to the great wealth of Southern planters. They seemed to think there was a vast amount of gold hoarded by the people. A very great mistake. I feel confident there has not been in modern times so poor a people in any civilized country. The Southern people never were a money loving community. Their wealth consisted in slaves and lands. The slaves having been emancipated the lands are comparatively valueless, for there is no demand for them. There are no banks in operation; very few of them will be able to pay more than twenty-five cents on the dollar on their notes. And if there were thousands of them, no one could borrow money with any assurance of being able to pay the installments on the loans as they fell due. There is hardly a railroad in the South that is likely to declare any dividends for a long time to come. It will tax them to their utmost to repair the serious damages done them, to furnish the rolling stock necessary, and to keep them in running order. Nearly all the colleges and academies of the South have suspended operations because the parents of children have not the means of educating them.

Merchandise may be considered as no longer in existence. Nearly all the goods sold here are sold by the sutlers that followed the armies, and they are gleaning the last dollar, all to be taken out of the country in a short time. Our local merchants have not the money to purchase with; and if they had the goods, they know that our people cannot buy them. And when you come to look at the future, things look darker. What is there to bring money to the South? The wealth of a country and its means of local improvement and development are derived from what it produces more than it consumes. Heretofore, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, naval stores, lumber, &c., were the products which the South sent abroad, and from the proceeds of which its wealth was derived. I fear it will be a long time before much benefit will be derived from these products again. A very inconsiderable portion of these articles was produced by white labor before the war. This amount will probably be increased to some slight extent, so far as cotton, naval stores and lumber are concerned, but nothing like a sufficient ratio to answer the local demands of the South or the commercial purposes of the North. As to rice and sugar, I am confident they will not be grown by white labor except to a very limited extent.

CAPITAL NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

Capital is what the South now needs—capital to develop its manufacturing, mining and agricultural resources; to give employment to labor; to set everybody to work. The difficulty is, that there is no demand for labor. Our young men are ready to go to work, anxious to get employment; but really there is nothing for them to do. It is all owing to the fact that there is no money here, and very little prospect of its coming hereafter. There may be some six or eight hundred thousand bales of cotton scattered throughout the South. This is the remnant of the crop of 1860, not disposed of when the war broke out, and the small amounts raised in the last four years. Just at this time there is a little activity discoverable in getting this cotton to the sea-coast. Speculators and agents are tramping the South in every direction, gleaning the last bale. So with tobacco. There are a few thousand hogsheads scattered over the Southern States, but it is fast leaving the barns and shelters where it has been stored for years. Almost every family that has anything, is selling the last remnant of cotton, tobacco, &c., in order to obtain their domestic supplies, of which they had become very bare during the four years of war. This is throwing a little money into circulation, but this money is going directly into the hands of the sutlers in the towns, who will soon take it all out of the country.

THE LABOR QUESTION—THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

Perhaps you will say, where are the emancipated negroes; why may not their labor be made available by paying them for it? On this subject I know that I am capable of speaking calmly and without prejudice. I have already said I am not one of those who believed that slavery was a blessing. I have ever regarded it as an evil to the white race where it existed. This has always been my opinion from my youth, and I have never hesitated to avow it. I said the same thing in a speech I made in Congress in 1841. I am equally honest when I say that to the African race, I regarded it as a blessing—I mean a blessing compared with any other condition I have ever seen them in, or heard or read of their being in. I do not say it is the best condition they are capable of. In the dispensation of Providence they may reach a higher standard of civilization in some other position. I only speak with reference to the experience of the past. My fears are that the labor of the black race cannot be made available here in the South. As far as it has been tried it does not work favorably at all. The poor demented creatures do not seem to be able to understand how it is, if they are free, that they should have to work. Their disposition is to congregate about the towns and indulge in dissipation. It is peculiar to the African race, and has marked their character in all time that they have a great repugnance to cultivating the soil. They will make teamsters and coachmen, barbers and hotel waiters. They will work well for a few days in the harvest field, where it is a sort of frolic with them. But as for regular systematic routine work in cultivating the soil, they will not do it except on compulsion. I doubt very much whether we shall see a million of bales of cotton a year grown in the South for many years to come. Many intelligent men with whom I have conversed on the subject do not think there will be more than half that quantity grown per year. For the present year I do not suppose there will be more than two hundred thousand bales grown. Very little was planted last Spring.

In this State public opinion is unanimous in favor of the separation of the white and black races, and I learn that the same view is gaining strength rapidly all over the South. You may rely on it, the two races cannot co-exist in the same country where there is anything like the same approximation to equality in numbers as there is in the South. The good of both races requires their separation. I assure you, in all sincerity, my opinion is that, if this separation does not take place, in less than ten years the Southern States will retrograde into a state of semi-barbarism. There is but one thing to prevent it, and that is the operation of those natural laws which has caused the Indian, and, so far as has been tested too, on a small scale, the African too, to die out and disappear when thrown on their own resources in competition with the white race. It is to be hoped the General Government will immediately turn its attention to this question of colonization, and that the statements of the North will bestow on it their mature consideration. As to the place, the proper territory can be found if the government should decide on it. As soon as the will prevails the way can be devised. We have had hopes that a heavy immigration would pour down here from the North and from Europe, and that a hardy, industrious, and enterprising population would settle upon our lands, improve our country, and develop its resources. But I do not think they will come as long as the negroes are here. This black population has heretofore kept immigration from the South. I fear they will be still more objectionable to the immigrant in a state of freedom. The Northern people owe it to humanity toward both races, to their own interests, to do so.

Upon this subject of African slavery, I know that I am able to judge and to speak fairly and without prejudice. I have all my life been regarded as a negro-spoiler by my neighbors. I never bought any, except to bring man and wife together. I never sold any, except in three instances, where they had been guilty of such bad conduct as placed them in jeopardy, if I had kept them in the neighborhood. My slaves were as well fed, clad and housed as any in the South. They were inherited by my wife and myself. The larger portion of them I raised from the cradle. My slaves in this State lived in better houses than a majority of the poor white people in the country—frame tenements, plastered and whitewashed, with every fixture and convenience necessary for comfort. I was preparing to house my slaves in the Southwest in the same way. I have often thought I never saw a more joyous, happy and contented set of beings. I tell you the truth when I say to you that my slaves, here in North Carolina, so far from ever having brought me in a dollar of profit, have been to me a heavy expense all the time. Since the commencement of the wretched and horrible war I have paid out $70,000 (Confederate money) to buy provisions and clothing for them, without realizing any profit in return. I saw the trouble that was coming. I saw plainly more than two years ago, that the South was doomed to defeat, and that slavery would be overthrown. Many persons, in anticipation of this sold their slaves. I was advised by friends to sell mine. I considered of it. We held a family consultation on the subject. I decided that I would not sell them. I had a weakness on the subject. Our slaves were family negroes. I feared if I sold them I should feel unhappy about it, and I concluded I had rather lose them than risk my happiness in selling them. Well, I lost them. It was remarked by my neighbors—by every one whose attention was drawn to it—that they had never witnessed so strong an attachment between owners and slaves as existed between my family and our slaves. I know the fact that it was the common boast of my slaves that "they had the best master in the world." I commisserate their situation. They are still—most of them—on a farm near this place, living a life of idleness and dissipation. They won't work. They have subsisted thus far partly by rations from the Commissary Department of the army, and partly prowling around the camps of the soldiers. What they are to do this Winter, for wood, provisions and clothing, I do not know. They have died in great numbers where they have congregated about the towns; and my impression is, that this Winter will sweep them off by thousands. Many believe already the war and its results have swept away twenty-five per cent. of the entire negro population in the Southern States. I don't think it amounts to that; but I feel pretty sure that some fifteen or eighteen per cent. have died, in one way or another.

I have been thus particular in speaking of myself and my relation to my former slaves, for the purpose of convincing you that I can speak on the subject calmly and without prejudice.

It cannot be denied that the South has contributed very far toward building up the commercial, and manufacturing, and financial power of the North. The South, in devoting itself to agriculture exclusively, has left an open field to the North in commerce and manufactures. The North has had the monopoly of the coasting trade, both ways. Our products have, in a great measure, sustained the shipping interests of the North in exporting our productions to foreign countries, and in bringing back, in return, the productions of other lands. Our agricultural products have enabled the Northern importers to pay their debts abroad, and have thus sustained the financial power of the North, by preserving the balance of trade in favor of this country. Ours has been the great market for the manufactures of the North, and would continue to be so if we were able to purchase them. The agriculture of the Southwest afforded a market for the surplus live stock, and corn, and flour, and bacon of the Northwest. This system of interchange of the respective productions of the different sections has heretofore worked beautifully and harmoniously, and enriched both and all. Don't understand me as finding fault with what has been done in regard to the emancipation of the slaves. I am thinking of the future and not of the past. The shock given to the routine system of the past, in the interchange of the productions of labor of the two sections, will be severely felt for a few years to come, even at the best. I feel sure of that. The question is, how are the recuperative energies of our people to be aided in getting us back to our original condition? The thinking and reflecting portion of the Southern people are unanimous in the opinion that our only hope is in the separation of the two races and the colonization of the blacks. If this is not done, emigration, instead of being from the North to the South, will be from the South to the North. Such of the Southern people as are able to get away will leave and go North.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF FINDING WORK.

You can have no idea—no Northern man can have—of the utterly subdued, crushed, and broken-spirited condition of our people. Such an upheaval, moral, social and political, has not been witnessed, in my opinion, in any civilized country in modern history. I know it is a very easy way of disposing of the difficulty by one who cannot appreciate the condition of affairs, by saying, "Let everybody go to work." And so they would if there was work to do. But, as I said before, there is a stagnation of every kind of business. There is no money—no capital. The whole framework of our industrial system is shaken to pieces; and that all of a sudden. Suppose, by some commercial revulsion, all the money should disappear from Philadelphia or New-York, and the larger portion of the inhabitants were deprived of all their wealth and resources of every kind; suppose the laboring portion of the population were to refuse to work at their ordinary avocations—just conceive to yourself what a picture would be presented. Would the problem of their difficulties be solved by the flippant remark, "let them all go to work?" I assure you the case I have put, by way of illustration, is not overstated when applied to the present condition of the South. A Northern man in merely passing through a Southern town would not see this. Our houses are still standing (where they were not burnt.) Their exterior appearance would denote comfort. Our supplies of food and clothing are not quite exhausted, and hence we have not been reached by famine. But when you come to look closely into the condition of the people, especially with reference to the future, the prospect is dark and forbidding indeed. If there was work for everybody to do there would be no difficulty about it. It is a mistake to suppose that the Southern people are ashamed to work.

Let us look into the matter closely. Suppose a man is a preacher; I will begin with divinity first. He can preach still where his church is left standing; but his congregation have not the money to pay him $100 a quarter, where formerly they paid him $500. Suppose he is a lawyer; in the first place there is no law, as there never is where there is no business; and if there was, his clients cannot pay him any money. The same is the case with the physician. People get sick, as usual, and they send for their doctor, but they cannot pay him money for his services. Suppose he is a merchant, his bushel of "Confederate" paper left on his hands won't buy goods in the Northern cities; and if he could get goods on credit, his old customers have no money to buy with. Suppose he is a school-teacher, the parents of children cannot pay for their schooling. Suppose he is a carpenter, there are no houses being built. Suppose he is a tailor or a shoemaker, or a saddler; everybody is economizing and trying to make every article of old clothing or of other domestic uses last as long as possible. And yet every one of these men has his family to support. How is it with the farmer? Formerly he had his regular income from what he made to sell. If he had no money, he could get credit until he could dispose of his forthcoming crop; now his resources are gone. His slaves have left him, or if they remain, it is to do not more than half work, raising a bare supply of corn; for there is no cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, &c., (the articles which formerly brought money in the country, and thus went into all the channels of circulation,) being gone. Consequently he cannot promise to pay money positively at a given time, even if there was any one to loan it to him. Banks cannot go into operation for the purpose of aiding and sustaining credit—first, because there is no capital on which to base them; and secondly, the borrowers would have no reliance an their ability to meet the payments when due.

Therefore, what sort of "work" can all these classes of people "go to?" They can't erect manufacturing establishments and go to manufacturing, because that requires capital, and they have none. The same of mining; the same of commerce. To build vessels requires money, and also skill in these peculiar branches of labor, which must come from abroad. After weighing these considerations, what, then, would the man say who supposed he had disposed of the difficulty by saying, "let everybody go to work? Would he say let everybody go to work in the fields, raising corn, cotton, tobacco, &c.? The only reply to that suggestion is this: suppose the very state of things I have described as existing here in the South were by some great revulsion, to suddenly take place in the State of Pennsylvania, or New-York, would any sensible and reflecting man, in either State, suggest as a remedy for the evil, "let everybody go to work in cultivating the soil?" If Northern capital and Northern enterprise and Northern population will come to the South and develop our immense manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial resources and the General Government, encouraged and sustained by Northern opinion, will take away the black race and colonize them, why, then, I can see some brightness in the future. But if the Northern mind, from a feeling of resentment and unkindness on account of the past, shall determine that they will do nothing to alleviate our condition, they will find out before a very great while that whilst we are ruined, they also will be greatly crippled. I know something of the immense resources and power of the North. I know they can "get along" without the aid of the South. But I also know that the resources of the South contribute greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the North. Therefore, the more prosperous the South was the greater was the benefit derived by the North. The North was unwilling that this prosperity should coexist with slave labor. The North having thus fixed our social status and labor system to suit itself, ought it not, from a consideration of justice to us, to aid and assist us in removing all the obstacles in the way of a restoration of that mutual interest and dependence of the two sections?

I wish to God every man in the North could see and know the real condition of the South just as it is. I have confidence in their feelings of humanity and sympathy for suffering to believe that such a reaction in public opinion never was known as would immediately take place. They would see a people ruined, defeated, humiliated, overwhelmed. This is the truth, and I have no disposition to conceal it. No one seems to have any aims or plans as to the future. What more can the people of the North desire? They have triumphed, they have conquered and subdued the people of the South. The latter are at their mercy. No Northern man can deny that in the struggle, the sufferings and sacrifices of the South have been tenfold greater than those of the North. Ought not the spirit of magnanimity for a brave and conquered enemy now to stay their uplifted arms? Ought not a feeling of humanity for a people of the same race and lineage now to disarm their rage? Ought not a feeling of policy to restrain them from killing the goose whose golden eggs have heretofore enriched them?

FEELING OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE—THEIR RELIANCE ON THE SYMPATHY OF THE NORTH.

I assure you, that so far as any feelings of further resistance to the General Government is concerned, I do not believe there is the most remote idea of any such thing. Our people seem to have waked up, as it were, from a state of moral mesmerism, under which they have labored for four years past. The disposition is general to adapt themselves to the situation, which, under the dispensation of Providence, has been brought upon them. They long for peace, quiet, composure. They feel that they have paid, and are still paying, the penalty of an unsuccessful resistance to the government. All they now ask is that they may not be compelled to wear the badge of slavery. They are willing to rally around and sustain the authorities, both Federal and State, in their efforts to create order out of anarchy, to substitute law for military domination, and to restore the States of the South to their normal condition, as members of the Union. It depends upon the government and upon the feelings of the North, as to what shall be the future of the South. It depends on them to say whether the South, as an integral portion of the Union, shall contribute its vast natural resources to the advancement and progress of the greatness, glory, wealth and power of one common country, or whether she shall continue under "the ban of the empire" as a mere provincial dependent, shorn of her pride, her influence and her character; and if of these, consequently of patriotism also.

It is for the government and the North to say whether they will, by kindness and conciliation, win back the people of the South to that brotherhood of interest which formerly contributed to the prosperity of all, or whether they will, by cherishing feelings of bitterness for the past, consign her to a fate of darkness and despondency for all future time. God knows the South has been punished enough; and if the people of the North could see her condition just as it is, they would say so too. For many years past, in my intercourse with the people of the North, I had uniformly received so much kindness, consideration and hospitality when in their country, as to have impressed me with feelings of admiration and respect for them. By the ultra men of the South I was charged with being Northern in my proclivities and political tendencies; so much so, that I have paid the penalty, in having my loyalty as a Southern man suspected. I speak of times, years gone by, before the war.

I cannot believe, I will not believe, that the people of the North, now in the day of victory and triumph, can, merely from a feeling of cruelty, wish to punish and degrade the Southern people any further, more especially when no practical benefit can possibly accrue to them from the indulgence of such feeling; and, even if they are disposed to punish us yet more, can they reconcile it to themselves to punish all—the innocent and the guilty alike? Have they no bowels of compassion for those who have fought the battles of the Union for years, and who wept tears of sorrow at the thought of its dissolution? Have they no sympathy for widows and orphans who first lost husbands and fathers in battle, and who have since lost all means of support? I would appeal to those who are most unforgiving, and who are most clamorous for punishment, and ask them to reflect for a moment. Are they not satisfied with the condition of poverty to which we have been reduced? Suppose they had imposed a tax on the Southern people of $4,000,000,000; the emancipation of the slaves is tantamount to the same thing, for the slaves were property by our laws just as much as are lands and ships and stocks property in the North.

Our lands and homes have been laid waste; our live stock and agricultural implements and inclosures destroyed by millions upon millions. In many large sections the stock of provisions has been so much destroyed and taken away as to leave the people on the verge of famine. The once proud spirit of the Southern people has been broken, crushed, humiliated. Our subjugation is thorough and complete. In the name of mercy, what more can the people of the North desire? Never was there known such an entire surrender at discretion; and, I may say with safety, that weakened as were the resources of the South-

ern people, yet they might have continued the contest a while longer. But the impression was a general one, that if we were overcome we should be conquered, but not destroyed. I know the fact that those who have been most anxious for peace, those who for the last eighteen months or two years of the war were in favor of taking the best terms the Government and the Northern people would grant us—"reconstructionists," as they have been termed—have always relied on the magnanimity of the North in the day of victory. They never would believe—and they have repelled the charge—that the North would take pleasure in humiliating the South, and in rioting in their cruelty over a bold and manly foe. They believed the North was sincere in their professions; that their purpose was to preserve the Union; and that when that great purpose was accomplished, they would relent and allow sympathy for suffering, and magnanimity in the hour of triumph to take the place of vengeance and wrath. Sincerely and respectfully your friend,

K. RAYNER.

Dr. Wm. Elder, Washington City, D. C.

THE TEST OATH.

A Review of its Constitutionality by Hon. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* publishes a letter by Hon. W. A. Graham, discussing the manner of operation and the probable effect of the "test oath." After quoting the oath, Mr. Graham makes this point;

I assume, what I think cannot be denied, that North Carolina was the least hostile to the Government of the United States of all the States engaged in the late war. Yet if the provisions of this act be liberally interpreted and enforced, it will operate a disfranchisement of four-fifths of her voting population to the extent of excluding them from seats in Congress, or holding any, the least Federal office. She contributed to the Confederate armies one hundred and twenty thousand men. Of these ninety odd thousand were volunteers. No casuistry, it is presumed, could justify any of these in taking the oath; and of the remainder there are doubtless not a few, who, though subjects of involuntary conscription, having done their duty like men, would not feel safe in making the denials embraced in its provisions.

To the survivors among these men, the very flower of her chivalry, whose suffrages must control the destinies of the State for at least one generation, may be added hundreds, if not thousands of others, members of her convention in 1861, of the Legislatures of 1860, '62, '64, of three successive Southern Congresses, and other employes and private citizens, included in the same condemnation. It may reasonably be supposed that a no less extensive proscription will attend the enforcement of this act upon the people of other States.

He proceeds to say that when such important consequences as the disfranchisement of whole communities follow any legislative enactment, "it becomes a matter of serious concern whether the policy of this act should not be abandoned by a repeal; and if not, whether it can bear the test of constitutional scrutiny."

He asserts that he cannot suppose "that after the surrender of the Southern armies, the frank and manly acknowledgment of defeat and of the failure of the revolution, and after the steps that have been taken to restore not only constitutional but kind relations between the States lately in rebellion and the Federal Government, that any feeling of vindictiveness or revenge will sway the determinations of either branch of Congress." And he then argues that the act under consideration has secured its purpose; that it is no longer necessary or just, and that it is plainly in conflict with the provisions of the constitution. In defending the first of these positions, Mr. Graham says: "Now, I cannot believe, when this act is viewed in its true light, and it is perceived that the policy which dictated it has passed away, that Congress or any other authority of the government will fail to yield its assent to so obvious a maxim as that when the reason of the law ceases, the law itself should cease to operate; or that there will be any serious attempt to give to a purely precautionary and temporary measure a punitory and permanent effect. To this course of reasoning there will be a more ready assent when it is remembered how sweeping and indiscriminate will be the proscription entailed by the contrary decision, embracing nearly all of the talent, intelligence, energy, spirit and manhood, in whole districts of country, and this among States and people, many of whom never denied the true theory of the constitution, that it creates a new government, not a mere compact, were opposed to secession in the outset, and are of undoubted loyalty now; but became involved in the support of the war by necessities which they believed themselves unable to control, but being in, they bore themselves as brave soldiers and true men.

Mr. Graham still further says that he does not agree with Gov. Peirpoint and Mr. Botts, that it should be taken for granted that Congress will interpret the act liberally, and that only those who can take the oath should be elected. "Representative government implies fit representation. The ship of state never sails under jurymasts. Every representative, no matter from what State or district, is in the halls of Congress the peer of every other; and to be useful and respectable, each should feel and know that he is there by no spurious or doubtful title, and in sympathy and accord with a real constituency, according to the course of the constitution. That remains unchanged by the war."

* * * The Southern members, all told, are but about one-fourth of the House of Representatives, and after the purgatorial process through which these States are now being passed as a consequence of the war, there is little danger of the return of even individual members hostile to the constitution and the Union, and a true reconcilement in feeling and intercourse. A wise government should never forget that magnanimity in victory is true policy; that there is no surer method of making men your enemies than to treat them as if you considered them as such; and that when a quarrel is really settled, mutual confidence and kindness afford the only assurance of lasting harmony."

Mr. Graham does not think worthy of refutation the argument that the South is in the power of the North, and that it must submit to whatever appears to be demanded. He then argues at length against the constitutionality of the oath, and asserts his belief that when Congress comes to test it by this standard, it will itself decline to enforce it. Various instances are cited in which Legislatures have unsuccessfully endeavored to enforce such a test of admission. He thus discusses the point commonly urged as decisive on this branch of the question:

The constitution ordains that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." I have been surprised to observe that some well-informed persons suppose that from this clause Congress may derive power to impose the oath under consideration. It confers no power whatever on Congress as a legislature, but only upon each House as a separate body. And the power itself is not to make laws, but to adjudge the cases of its members; to ascertain whether they have been duly elected, and properly returned or certified, and possess the qualifications laid down in the constitution. What are these qualifications? Of a Senator, that he shall have attained the age of thirty years, has been nine years a citizen of the United States. Of all Representatives, that he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and that each when elected shall be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen. These are the only qualifications of a member committed to the judgment of the House to which he belongs. All his other qualities, his grade of ability or intelligence, his identification in interest with his constituents, his past history, his virtue or his patriotism, are to be judged of by his electors, and from them there is no appeal. As Blackstone tells us that, subject to the restrictions and disqualifications which he enumerates of the British Constitution, "every subject of the realm is eligible of common right" to a seat in Parliament. It has been the pride and boast of our country that the qualifications were so limited for a Member of Congress. But if Congress as a body, or either House can add to these qualifications, what is to be the limit? Is it not obvious that if they can add one they can add one hundred? If they can require that a member shall not have borne arms in the Southern army, or otherwise given support to the rebellion, (whether this is proved by his oath or his refusal to be sworn, can make no difference,) they cannot likewise require that he shall have served at least two years in the army of the United States—possesses a freehold, or be without property altogether—have taken a collegiate decree from Harvard, Yale or Princeton, or that neither he nor his ancestry participated in or sympathized with the whisky insurrection, Burr's conspiracy, or the Hartford Convention, or any other test that the majority of the House, no matter from what motive, shall impose? What a weapon would not such a power, placed in the hands of faction, where a President may be about to be chosen by the House of Representatives, or other important measure is depending, by exacting tests which it is known members cannot stand. A sufficient number may be cast out to change results and attain the end desired. So much for the power to judge of qualifications.

Mr. Graham reviews some of the positions taken by Mr. Botts in his letter, and asks, "Who can devise a process to present the case of a member of Congress, under the test law, to the Supreme Court? What lawyer can pen a *mandamus* against the Senate or House of Representatives, and on a matter in which each House is the sole and final judge of the whole controversy by the express words of the constitution."

He also makes the point that "It is well settled in the law of legislative bodies, that they have no right to expel except for causes arising after a member's election. As to everything else it is purged away by the judgment and choice of his constituents, and if the body can go behind this and raise issues as to his previous conduct or career and debar a member on such grounds, free elections are at an end."

He says:

That will be a bold majority which, after due consideration of these precedents, shall run foul of the sensibilities of the *whole body of the electors* of this Union, by the exclusion of members for acts done before their election, and of which not a twentieth of their constituents are innocent.

Mr. Graham thinks that a formal repeal of the law is not necessary to render it nugatory so far as it relates to its effect on members of Congress, and hints at the dogma held by some that our Congress cannot bind another by law.

Last of all Mr. Graham urges that "this test law presents matter of even more gravity to the President than to Congress. It applies to all officers of the United States, elected or appointed."

He says: "The law can have no other operation in cases of appoin ment than the President of his own free will shall yield. It has no force upon him unless he shall renounce his discretionary prerogative of appointment, and his power to grant full pardon. Neither his official duty nor an enlightened precedence requires him to do either. There is a wide difference between the great revolution through which we have passed and a petty rebellion. When whole communities become criminals, but return again to duty, pardon, to be effectual and sanative, must not be grudging and reluctant, exchanging penalties upon body and goods for thraldom on the mind and spirit, impairing self-respect and destroying hope, but graceful and restorative. If victims are demanded for the sake of example, let the sacrifices be made; but in the exercise of rights and powers under the constitution, (and nothing else can apply to Congress or the President,) freedom and equality among the people of all the States are expected as above all mere laws; and by their observance only can there be any return of real affection and harmony.

Men submit patiently to proscription in the mutations of party, but proscription under the sanction of law creates a degraded caste, which will but await opportunity to seek its level by whatever means.

Again, lucre and revenge are the most fruitful sources of perjury, only because they offer the most frequent temptations. Ambition will compete with them both in its victims, with a wider field for its operation. What allurements will not be held out by the enforcement of this law to the unprincipled and untruthful, to say nothing of the snares laid for the consciences of sluggish and indifferent natures, who, after the event, readily persuade themselves that their efforts have in every instance been the result of constraint. As philosophical historians have remarked, that since mankind are ever in extremes, when rebellion subsides into obedience, there is great danger that obedience will sink into servility.

In conclusion, Mr. Graham says that he has elaborated his views because he considers that this question has not been assigned the importance either North or South that properly belongs to it.

CHAMP FERGUSON.

Confession of the Culprit.

The following is the confession of Champ Ferguson, to which we have already briefly alluded:

It will be remembered by our readers that during the trial of Ferguson we were granted the privilege of holding interviews with him, and published a lengthy statement on one occasion. We withheld many developments at that time which we knew would be prejudicial to his trial. It was Champ Ferguson's express desire that the local editor of the *Dispatch* should receive his confession, and he frequently said to us during the progress of his trial, if it went adverse to him he would "tell us all"—to use his own words.

On Wednesday afternoon we visited the Penitentiary in company with Lieut. A. M. Coddington. On entering the prison through the massive iron doors, we found Champ sitting by the stove in the hall, or chamber which surrounds the cells. He was permitted to go out of the dungeon with a ball and chain. Champ met us in a very pleasant manner, and after conversing a few moments on important matters, we retired to his cell. He appeared very anxious about his family, and had some fears of their not getting here in time to see him. He was expecting them hourly.

We opened the subject of his confession to him, and he told us that it might not be discreet in him to make a confession until the last day. However, he proposed to give it to us, with the understanding that it should not be published or mentioned in the papers until after his execution. He commenced with

THE KILLING OF REUBEN WOOD.

The testimony in this case, was, with very few exceptions, false. Reuben Wood and I were always good friends before the war, but after that he was connected with the company in which my brother Jim was operating. I knew that he intended to kill me if he ever got a chance. They both hunted me down, and drove me fairly to desperation. On the day that he was killed, we met him in the road, and he commenced on me, using the most abusive language. I knew his disposition toward me, and believed he intended to shoot me. The touching story about his piteous appeals to me—that he had nursed me when a babe, and tossed me on his knee—are false, and were gotten up expressly to create sympathy and set me forth as a heartless wretch. If I had not shot Reuben Wood I would not likely have been here, for he would have shot me. I never expressed a regret for committing the act, and never will. He was in open war against me.

THE KILLING OF FROGG.

The case of Frogg is another in which I am falsely placed. The circumstances are well known to many in that neighborhood. He was with the home guards, and instigated my arrest while I was peaceably pursuing my avocations as a farmer. Not satisfied with this, he laid in wait on the highways to kill me. He even went so far as to make his threats to the neighbors that he intended to kill me. On the day that I passed down the road leading to Frogg's house, Mrs. Pleasant Beatty called to me, and warned me that Frogg was watching for an opportunity to kill me. I had been cautioned by a number of persons. There were two men with me at the time Mrs. Beatty spoke to us, and I told the boys that I would settle the matter by going direct to Frogg's house and killing him. His wife was at the door, peeling apples. I dismounted and went in. He was lying in bed, and, on seeing me, pulled the cover over his face. I then shot him twice. His wife ran away, and as I passed out I met Miss Russel, who lives near there. She asked me what was the matter, I told her that Frogg was killed, and that she had better go in and look after him. No words whatever were passed between Frogg and myself. I consider myself justified in killing him.

THE SALTSVILLE MASSACRE,

as it has been termed, was no work of mine. I was not in the fight, and did not kill any negroes as charged. I acknowledge, however, that I killed Lieut. Smith, in Emory and Henry Hospital. I had a motive in committing the act. He captured a number of my men at different times, and always killed the last one of them. I was instigated to kill him, but I will not say by whom, as I do not wish to criminate my friends. Smith belonged to the Thirteenth Kentucky, and operated around Burksville. I will say this much—he never insulted my wife or daughter, as reported. He was a relative of my first wife, and always treated my family with respect. He is the only man I killed at or near Saltsville, and I am not sorry for killing him.

ESQUIRE ZACHERY.

I suppose that I am responsible for the killing of Esquire Zachery, but I was not the man who shot him. I shot at him, but one of my men fired the ball that killed him. He was in command of a company of bushwhackers, and was seeking my life. We went to his house for the purpose of killing him, in order to save my own life. He was a clever man before the war, but got over it soon after the war broke out, and arrayed himself in deadly hostility to his old friends and neighbors.

KILLING OF DR. M'GLASSON.

I am entirely ignorant of such a man as Dr. McGlasson, and never heard of him until the charges were read to me. He was no doubt in a fight way up the river, in which several were killed on both sides. I recollect chasing a man to the verge of a bluff, and he ran down the bank to a fence. As he was getting over it I shot him. He might have been Dr. McGlasson, but I hardly think so, for they say that the Doctor was killed several miles from the creek. I know that he was never captured by me or any of my men. The story of my taking him out and telling him to run for his life, and then shooting him, is a lie manufactured of whole cloth. He never fell into my hands, and I am innocent if he was killed in the fight, as he no doubt was. I am charged with killing many persons who fell in battle, and a good many killed by other commands are laid at my door.

FOUNT ZACHERY.

I confess that I shot the lad Fount Zachery, and stabbed him after he fell to the ground. We were out on a scout, and expected a fight that night. Jim McHenry was in command, and had given us orders to shoot down any person who might be seen with guns. As we neared a creek, the lad emerged from a thicket with a gun on his shoulder. I shot him on sight in obedience to orders.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE TWELVE SOLDIERS.

I am charged with killing twelve soldiers at Saltsville. I am innocent of the charge. I know they were killed by Hughes' and Bledsoe's command, and they were fairly killed in battle. There were thirty instead of twelve that fell on that day, and it was in a regular fight.

JOSEPH STOVER AND OTHERS.

I killed Joseph Stover after he had shot at me twice. He was taking a third aim when I shot him in the mouth, and Fount Frost shot him in the side at the same time. William Johnson was run over a cliff and one of the boys shot him. I shot and killed Pierce, as he was running, with a double-barreled shot-gun. They were all Home Guards, and seeking our lives.

ALEXANDER HOUGH.

I am innocent of killing Alexander Hough. He was a cousin of my mother, and I always liked him. I protested against his being killed, and guarded him myself in the rear, until he broke and run, when one of Bledsoe's men shot and killed him.

ELISHA KOGIER.

I killed Elisha Kogier, and done a good trick when I did it. He watched my house day and night, and sometimes until he was nearly frozen, to get to kill me. He was a treacherous dog, and richly merited his fate. A number of very affecting stories are told in connection with his death.

ELAM HUDDLESTON.

I did not kill Elam; I was along, however. I think Ab. Hildreth shot him. I know that Elam shot at me, and the ball grazed my clothes.

PETER ZACHERY AND OTHERS.

I killed Peter Zachery after one of the most desperate struggles that I ever had in my life. We fell to the floor, and he kept shooting while I would knock the pistol aside. I finally got out my knife and stabbed him a few times, killing him. There were several in the house, and we had ordered them to surrender. Allen Zachery was killed by one of the boys. John Williams was shot by Ben Barton, and David Delk was shot by another of our boys, all at the same time.

JOHN CRABTREE.

I killed John Crabtree. I went to Piles' house in the night and stabbed him, and did another good job when I killed him. He was a murderous villain, and had went to men's houses and shot them to get their money.

AFFEY WILLIAMS.

I killed Affey Williams and a negro man in the mountains. I shot and stabbed them. They were scouting after my command, and they found the head of it.

BOSWELL TABER.

I killed Boswell Taber as a bushwhacker. He had killed three of my men a few days previous. He was in front of his house when I shot him. He ought to have been killed sooner.

DUVAL AND HURT.

I shot at Duval and Hurt, but did not kill either of them. I don't know who did kill them. Hurt shot through my coat and into my saddle.

I say before God, that the statements I have made comprises all the killing in which I have figured, and I have told the whole truth in every case. I give them freely and without reservation.

I told my lawyers, and you will recollect of my telling you, that that court was bound to convict me. I was not fooled on that. I think the Judge-Advocate run things entirely too far. My counsel did well, but it was useless, for every point of law in my favor was overruled, and they intimidated. But I am about as well reconciled to my fate as any man could possibly be.

CHAMP ON DR. HALE.

I wish to say for Dr. Hale that he is a mean, low flung dog, and he only prosecuted me to speculate on my blood by publishing pamphlets worked up in lies from beginning to end. I never gave him any reason in the world to seek my life. I hope, however, that God will forgive him for the wrongs he has done me. I could well imagine how Dr. McGlasson wanted me prosecuted, for he honestly believed that I killed his brother.

I am in good health and spirits. My sleep is undisturbed by dreams, and I have just concluded to give myself up to these good friends of mine around here, and if they are determined to hang me, it is all right. I would like to live for my family, for they have lost all. I leave them penniless. I am not worth a dollar. I do not fear death, but I love my family, and am grieved to leave them on the world without means. I have a firm belief in God and the future. A minister of the Presbyterian Church was here to-day. I am pleased to meet and talk with him. I was not surprised when the sentence of death was read to me. I was looking for it daily. If my family had plenty I could die without a murmur.

Champ was furnished with some brandy. He requested the Lieutenant to get him a bottle of pure brandy to take on the morning he was to be hung. He also requested that a raised cherry coffin be furnished him. In answer to a question, he remarked that he was considered the best marksman in his part of the country, and rarely aimed at anything but Tinker Dave but which he brought down.

We had a second interview with Champ on Thursday. He appeared lively and talked finely. He resumed by stating that he believed he ought to have had a trial by the civil courts. That he did not desire to criminate any of his friends, or he might say a great deal. He remarked that his wife and daughter had arrived, and that he had had a very pleasant interview with them. He told us that his remains would be given to his wife, and that she would take them to the pure soil of White County, two miles above Sparta. He said, in answer to a question, that "if he lived" until the 29th of November he would be 44 years of age. He remarked that he had no choice of the manner of death; it all amounts to the same thing in the end. He had been shaved just before we came, and looked well. His health was never better, he told us, than at that time.

He requested the Lieutenant to ascertain from Gen. Thomas if his horse and equipments, now in the hands of Col. Blackburn, will be turned over to his wife. He thinks that they are his property and his wife should have them.

We were exclusively admitted to see Champ in his cell Friday, by his own request, and made the following statement in addition to what he had previously given us, swearing before God that every word is true:

I surrendered to Gen. Thomas, on the letter or order sent to all armed bands, me with the rest. I did not think they would treat me as they have done. I am the same man I was before the war, and my intentions are the same, and will be till the last minute of my life. I don't know what men in high office can think of in sending out such men as Col. Blackburn, and others, for the purpose of inducing me to come in for the sake of hanging me. He told me I was no worse than the rest, and that I should be protected, and that he was glad to see me.

I was a Southern man at the start. I am yet and will die a rebel. I believe I was right in all I did. I don't think I done anything wrong at any time. I committed my deeds in a cool and deliberate manner. I killed a good many men, of course, I don't deny that; but never killed a man whom I did not know was seeking my life. It is false that I never took any prisoners. I have taken a great many, and after keeping them awhile, paroled them. I tried to prove this during my trial, but they would not give me time to do it.

I don't think I had a fair or just trial. I wish to thank Mrs. Blackman for her kindness to me during my trial. One of the witnesses against me (Louis Duval) told the truth in every particular. Also Miss Dowdy, except in one or two words. I had heard that the Federals would not take me prisoner, but shoot me down, wherever found. That is what made me kill more than I should have done. They never got a man that belonged to my company or Bledsoe's company but that they killed, and of course they might expect that I would not miss doing the same thing with their men.

Except the Dowdys and Louis Duval, of the witnesses against me, I have little faith in them or anything they would swear to.

I will repeat that I die a rebel out and out, and my last request is that my body be carried to White county, Tennessee, and be buried in good rebel soil. My own witnesses were true to me.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

The Ruin of a Young Girl—Attempt at Self-Destruction—She Jumps from a Third-Story Window.

From the Chicago Republican, Oct. 25.

Few cases have of late occurred in our city so well calculated to excite sympathy with the sufferer and indignation against the betrayer of innocence, as one which was enacted at the headquarters of the police yesterday. In the last issue of the *Republican* we gave the particulars of the arrest of a young woman named Blackburn, charged with stealing the sum of $800 from a man named Isaac Niles. The parties had been stopping at the Waverley House, on Kinzie-street. The money was given to the girl for safe-keeping, and she told Niles, one day, upon his return, that the room had been entered, the trunk robbed, and the money taken. Shortly after, she was arrested by Officer Douglas, at Aurora, on suspicion of being the guilty party, and upon being brought back to this city, $580 were found neatly sewed up in the skirt of her dress, while a watch was also recovered, for which she had paid $120. She was, consequently, lodged in the central station, to await examination, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon.

In the upper story of the central station is a comfortable room, supplied with two beds and furniture, and in this room Miss. Blackburn was placed instead of being confined in the lock-up in the basement. Here she remained quietly enough until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the station-keeper, Mr. Gillespie, knocked at her door and asked what she desired for breakfast. The girl had already arisen and dressed herself, and, as she bade the officer enter, she told him she was not hungry and desired nothing to eat. As soon as he had turned the key in the lock, the girl turned to the window, removed the sash, threw out a mattrass from one of the beds, and wrapping blankets about her head, leaped to the ground a distance of more than forty feet beneath. At the foot of the wall underneath the window lay an old counter, at least 20 feet in length, and fragments of boards piled across it. Upon these the poor girl struck with a terrible shock, and for an instant lay upon the ground apparently lifeless. How she escaped instant death seems almost miraculous. Recovering herself she arose to her feet, but in an instant after fell to the ground fainting. From this place she crawled a distance of some twenty-five feet and hid beneath the sidewalk, which at this place is about five feet above the level of the area into which she precipitated herself, and lay there nearly two hours before she was discovered.

The officer missed her within half an hour after first summoning her in the morning. It was yet scarcely light, and he at once instituted search, which was prosecuted nearly two hours before she was discovered. The method of her flight was of course apparent from the position of the mattrass and bed-clothing, but all believed she had clambered down by the lightning-rod which hung in close proximity to the window.

She was carried into the station, replaced in the room which she had previously occupied, and medical attendance at once summoned. An examination proved that no bones were broken, but her internal injuries were so severe that the attending physician pronounced her situation very precarious and her recovery exceedingly doubtful. One ankle was badly sprained, and her back and left side severely bruised. Yesterday afternoon she appeared much better, and though suffering at times severe agony, told her pitiful story.

Her name is Ellen Blackburn and her age nineteen. Her parents reside in Duquoin, Ill., the name of her father being William Blackburn. Some four years ago she became acquainted with Isaac Niles, a man 46 years of age, a dealer in leather and a deacon in the church, in the town of Duquoin. This man has had two wives, both deceased, and two children, who have also died. Some time ago he asked the girl to become his wife, and also asked the consent of her mother to the marriage, which was given. Several months ago, under promise of marriage, he succeeded in seducing her, and since that time has continued his intimacy until, about two weeks ago, they arrived at the Waverley House in this city together. Although entreated by the girl to marry her, this professed Christian refused. With the facts from this point up to the fearful leap taken by Ellen, our readers are already familiar.

Yesterday morning she formed the determination to put an end to her existence. She states that the thought of being tried for stealing, coupled with thoughts of shame, to which she had been brought by the heartless man who had betrayed her, made her tired of life, and she resolved to destroy herself. She therefore wrote a letter reproaching Niles with her ruin, stating that she was *enciente* by him, and that he had endeavored to persuade her to submit to the treatment of an abortionist, a proposition which she refused. She reminded him of his promise to marry her, and reiterated her love for him. Bidding an affectionate farewell to her father and mother, she instructed the officers to search for her body at Clark-street bridge, as she intended throwing herself into the river.

Upon the wall of the room where she was confined she then wrote the following in pencil:

This afternoon I told you I couldn't give any account of what money was missing, and you wouldn't believe me. Now God be my judge, for He knows I am speaking the truth. If you had punished me for that, you would have punished me innocently. I could never account for it if I would tell the truth, as I promised God to tell the truth, and this is why I could not account for it. Hard hearted as you spoke to me this afternoon, it changes not my love for you. My love, where can I find language to express the love that I have for you?

"Don't weep for me—I am gone to rest;
Just fold my hands across my breast,
Smooth back the locks of my scattered hair,
And kiss the pale lips of your once intended dear."

To my dearest friend and once intended husband, Isaac Niles.

(Signed,) ELLEN BLACKBURN.

Throwing out the mattress, it caught upon the lightning rod and tore it from its fastenings. Then wrapping a couple of blankets about her head to protect it, she states that she let herself down over the window-sill. Once she made an effort to get back into the room, but, finding it impossible, "closed her eyes and shut her mouth and let go." She fell partially upon her side, but afterward regained her feet, and sank quickly down again, unable to proceed. From thence she crawled beneath the sidewalk, where she was found two hours after by the officer.

Miss Blackburn says she formerly resided four or five months in Chicago. When arrested she was on her way to visit an aunt in Earlville. She is of medium height, slight figure, brown hair and a pale face that looks worn and haggard from anxiety. At 10 o'clock last evening her condition was less favorable to recovery than during the afternoon, and great danger was apprehended from internal injuries.

BRIGANDAGE.

A Traveller's Views of Brigand Life in Italy.

Correspondence of the London Spectator.

Rome, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1865.

I have no pretensions to furnish you with stirring stories of brigandage that can take the flavor off the narrative we may expect from Mr. Moens. That gentleman has been looking upon the epic scenes of brigandage—on brigandage making what may be considered its *grand guerre*—while I can boast of no more than of having succeeded in peeping a little into the back-slums of this mode of life—in getting a glimpse of brigandage when waiting in undress within its hiding place to get an occasion to sally forth. My brigandage was in barrack and not on a war footing, but what I think I got a shrewd glimpse at is a matter that has often been debated, and has as often puzzled people, namely, the manner how this same institution lived when at home, how it contrived to defy all repression, how it existed in those seasons when, like the marmot, it went apparently to sleep, suddenly to surprise its pursuers by jumping to life again when least expected. All this, which heretofore seemed so mysterious, is now quite intelligible to me since I have been favored with this peep at brigandage at home. But to get this insight no amount of questioning in Rome will suffice. You will never learn there anything positive on this head; all your inquiries in that quarter will only bewilder you with contradictory statements. To learn the truth you must wander about the mountains, and this can be done with certain arrangements in the very heart of Brigand Land, without being necessarily victimized like Mr. Moens. I have just returned from such an excursion, during which I visited the convents of Trisulti and Casamari, and what I have seen appears to be sufficiently curious to be worth recounting.

We were two who left Rome in a broiling heat a few days ago, on an expedition which we were told was one of madmen, although no one could tell us exactly the precise perils we were about to rush upon. The first point we made for was the curious old town of Alatri, famous for its Cyclopean citadel, and rich in choice bits of mediæval architecture. The town lies seven miles from Frosinone, at the opening of a wild glen, which runs up the mountains separating the Papal from the Neapolitan provinces, and at the upper end of which, some two thousand feet above the level of the sea, is nestled the great Carthusian monastery of Trisulti, like a highland citadel in a forlorn nook, embosomed in a mighty forest, flanked on one side by a beetling wall of crags such as goats alone are at home on, and on the other by a ravine. Here at Alatri we immediately found that we had got into a different latitude from Rome. Brigandage was no more a vague metaphor, men spoke of it with a knowledge that comes from personal and daily experience. A French garrison lies at Alatri, and I remember the sensation created when it was sent there. This measure was adopted a couple of years ago, when the French authorities obtained damning evidence that here was the regular point of passage for convoys of men and stores up to the bands then led by Chiavone. The occupation gave rise to angry altercations with the Pope's government; but the French persisted, and they said much about the fatal blow they had dealt to brigandage by seizing this key to its camping-grounds. Well, the first thing that struck me in the replies I got to my inquiries about the means for prosecuting the proposed journey up to Trisulti, was the tone of common-place indifference with which people spoke to the fact of brigands being in the mountains, just as if they were about as insignificant appendages as the beggars who beset the high road, and of equally general assurance that if we only kept clear of French uniforms we had no molestation to fear from them. Against the French all agreed the brigands were violently exasperated, and to go in company with their soldiers would be, we were told, to provoke disagreeable adventures. But accompanied by Pontifical gensdarmes, it was the decided opinion of local experience that we could proceed safely into the regions of what were represented to be rather poor devils than dare-devils. This prevailing tone of half-suppressed good-fellowship with these outlaws, this confident assumption that they would not molest any but French soldiers, was curiously suggestive in itself from the first. Whatever might be the reason for their confidence, it was evident that for local authorities the brigands were not objects of dread, although the French detachments located for the repression of lawlessness were undisguisedly butts for sarcasm and much fermenting ill-will.

Furnished by favor with an escort of three Papal gensdarmes, we accordingly started for Trisulti. They were picked men, and had been stationed for some time in these parts. I found them intelligent, and during three days' intercourse satisfied myself as to their truthfulness. They answered my inquiries without mystery. The mountain sides were habitually the hiding-places of bands, that came and went, and fluctuated much in numbers. The French were attacked by them on every possible occasion, because the French harrassed and worried them. But the Papal gensdarmes were left unmoleated, for as their numbers were too small to take the field, they left the brigands at peace, unless they stumbled on them in some flagrant position that could not be overlooked. But this, it was ingenuously remarked, happened rarely, for the brigands systematically avoided doing anything against the inhabitants of the Papal States, and reserved their action for harrying expeditions into the Neapolitan territory. Then they brought back their booty, generally flocks, and their prisoners, whom they kept for ransoms, to the mountains, where they were freely furnished with supplies by the peasantry. On this last head no kind of doubt was thrown, and the people of Collepardo, a hamlet we passed through, were particularly mentioned as wholesale sympathizers. I was told, and this was confirmed from various sides, including French officers, that the brigands now abroad, although fewer than they were, and reduced to the status of mere depredators, without political feelings, are much better armed than formerly. They are well supplied with double-barrelled guns and revolvers. At present there are two Captains in these parts—Cabessi, and Fuoco who is the most formidable. The latter, my gensdarmes said, had gone, a couple of days ago, on an expedition. If we met any brigands, they would belong, therefore, to Cabessi's company. Both these chiefs, however, were thought very inferior to Chiavone, who has grown here into a popular hero. Indeed myth is already springing up around him, for the peasantry believe that he has not been shot by Tristany, and that he will again appear amongst them. My gensdarmes spoke of Chiavone with evident admiration of his prowess. It was not, however, our fate on this day to see aught of Cabessi o Fuorco, and we reached after sunset the convent, where our letters secured us a most hospitable reception. At supper the sub-prior kept us company, and here, again, the conversation turned as wholly on the incidents of the brigand campaigning in these parts as it would naturally on a war in a neighborhood that was its scene. There was no mistake—for the dwellers in these regions all interest lay centred in the vicissitudes and adventures which attended the mutual operations of the brigands and their pursuers. Certainly the former were not described as very wicked fellows, while I could not gather that it was the impression that the French detachment quartered in the monastery could boast of much success.

This detachment is changed every four months, and consists of half a company. I made the acquaintance of the commander, who accompanied me to the site of the first foundation of the monks, a ruined church not above a quarter of a mile in the forest, in a wildly romantic spot. To my astonishment, he said it would not be prudent to go further without protection, for we risked being taken unawares in an ambuscade, and then he told me the following occurrences. Five days before two soldiers, carrying the correspondence for Alatri, had been seized, bound, and stripped on the very path we had come up, and were on the point of being shot, when the brigands were scared by the unexpected appearance of a detachment coming up from Alatri. A fortnight ago, a French priest, bent on visiting holy places, had come here with the same wish as ourselves, to go from here across to the Trappist convent of Casamari by the mountains, so as to save a round of many miles. Out of kindness, a French escort of fifteen men accompanied him for protection. Scarcely had the party reached a spot pointed out to us on the opposite side of the ravine, when the detachment found itself surrounded by a swarm of brigands, that popped up from behind the rocks and trees, and it was obliged to fall back upon the succors that hurried over from Trisulti. But when they came, the brigands had disappeared up crags, amongst which it was impossible for a handful of men to follow them. The officer affirmed that on a mountain he indicated there were then several hundred stolen head of goats and cattle brought from over the border. To recover them, would require more forces than he had. I was indeed at a loss to conceive what military purpose so small a detachment could possibly serve in this position, unless it were to watch the friars. While we were standing together a shepherd came down from the mountain and reported to the officer the arrival in the night of a numerous band from a marauding expedition, with booty and three prisoners. The shepherd had seen and spoken with them, and gave his report in a very credible manner. As we meant to go precisely through the part where these brigands were said to be, this looked rather uncomfortable. But at dinner our friend the sub-prior treated all fear of molestation very lightly. "If you meet them, you need not be afraid; they will talk with you, and then let you pass on." And he recounted how, having visited lately a farmstead of the convent's, he saw from the window armed men hanging about suspiciously. The farmer at once calmed his alarm by saying, "It is only Cabessi; I know him; he won't do *you* any harm," whereupon he went out and fetched Cabessi up, who had a long gossip with the sub-prior. "You need not be alarmed, therefore, my friends," were the parting words given us. "You are safely recommended; nothing will happen to you; only mind you must not be persuaded into taking any red-legs along with you." The sight of a French uniform evidently has the same effect on brigand nerves that a red cloth has on a bull. Also the officer in command observed to me that the difference between the former and the present state of things was this, that whereas formerly the brigands gave the French a wide berth, they now actually seek every opportunity for falling on them to advantage.

I am afraid that the sequal of my narrative will sadly disappoint any reader who may still expect at find something stirring. My adventures were of a most inoffensive kind. It is indeed a wild and rugged mountain pass we followed from Trisulti to Casamari, a tract as if made by nature for hiding-places to defy pursuit. After toiling first down and then up the steep sides of the beforementioned ravine, we reached the spot where the French detachment had been waylaid and beaten back. Here we found ourselves in a kind of mountain plain, quite circular in shape, and just by a dense forest, stretching up the precipitous rocks. At the end opposite to the one at which we entered the way out of this plain was through a narrow gorge. A lonely barn or two were the only signs of human habitation; one of these was on the left, at the very skirt of the forest. As we wound along, a man peering curiously was seen craning round this stone building like a scout on the watch. Then he came forward for a moment, and the next instant vanished into the denseness of the forest. "Did you see him?" said one of my gensdarmes to the other. "Who was it?" asked I. "A vedette of the brigands," was the reply. We were at a fountain, and my companion stopped to slake his thirst, when there appeared, where from I cannot say, but right amongst us, a swarthy-looking fellow of strange mien. He eyed us, stayed a few minutes, and vanished. My gensdarmes made an observation amongst themselves. Immediately afterward a shot fell into the wood to our left, and its echo rang through the rocks, when in a few minutes the buzz and sound of hurrying voices succeeded, and were heard from knoll to knoll. It was a signal that had been given, and had been answered. We were telegraphed up to the brotherhood, and the brotherhood were content to let us pass in peace. At least we saw no more of them, and reached, as prophesied, without molestation the Trappist sanctuary of Casamari, where occurred in 1862 a regular pitched battle between Chiavone and the Italian troops, who occupied the monastery in consequence. I will not weary you with repetitions. All I heard at Casamari and other places, confirmed my former impressions. The brigandage which is now afoot is contemptible as a political organization, but it is formidable as a social scourge, for it is in a condition to defy all the measures which are supposed to be meant for its suppression. I do not discuss how far brigandage is kept alive by a prevalent system of sympathizing assistance extended by the peasantry of the neighborhood. But I maintain that the distribution of French troops in driblets of half companies and small detachments in isolated posts, is perfectly useless for any operations against the brigands in their real fastnesses—their camping-grounds on the mountains. To effect anything there needs a large body of troops and combined movements. I do not say that even then it will be easy to extirpate these outlaws, but I do say that with the present system nothing whatever can be achieved, except perhaps to establish an espionage within the precincts of certain convents, and even this is probably not always complete. Such is, at least, my impression.

One word to any one who might feel tempted to follow my steps and visit spots too little visited by the shoal of tourists. No site will better repay the traveller; but I do not wish to have it on my conscience that I was the cause of an unfortunate countryman getting himself carried off to the mountains. I believe that it would be rash to roam about those regions without precaution. Alone, without protection and particular recommendations, I doubt our having got safe from Trisulti to Casamari, for although the brigands are shrewd enough not to molest the residents in the Pope's States as they viciously molest those over the border, they have no scruples about carrying off for ransom a stray foreigner, even though he be but an artist. If I am asked what may be the precautions that had best be taken, all I can say is, that to judge from personal experience, it will be found desirable to escape the imputation of French or English nationality, and that your passport will be the gainer in weight if you are supposed to be a sympathizer with political legitimacy. An accident made your humble servant obtain unconsciously the benefit of such a reputation, and to this I greatly attribute my having been able to see and hear many curious things.

A Horrible Catastrophe.

A catastrophe almost unparalleled for the horrors with which it was attended is reported by the last mail from Calcutta. It was occasioned by the loss of a vessel—the *Eagle Speed*—and yet it can scarcely be designated as a shipwreck, but rather a cold blooded massacre of some hundreds of human beings. Let us briefly refer to the facts. On Sunday, August 19, a cargo of 497 coolies, natives of India, consisting of 305 men

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Commissioner ORTON, the accomplished Chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, resigned his position last Wednesday to enter upon the discharge of the duties of President of the United States Telegraph Company, to which position he was recently elected. His successor as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is now announced, will be Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, the able and indefatigable Assistant Commissioner. Mr. ROLLINS has been connected with the Bureau from its organization early in 1863, first as cashier, and since the election of the former Assistant Commissioner, Hon. E. D. MCPHERSON, to the position of Clerk of the National House of Representatives, as successor of Mr. MCPHERSON. He has most creditably performed all duties assigned to him, through the successive administrations of Commissioners BOUTWELL, LEWIS and ORTON, legitimately earning the promotion to the head of the Bureau, which, it is now understood, is gracefully accorded to him by President JOHNSON on the special recommendation of Secretary MCCULLOCH and the retiring commissioner. He cannot fail to meet the just and reasonable requirements of all interested parties. Commissioner ROLLINS is a New-Hampshire man by birth, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the celebrated Cambridge Law School. In his State Legislature he represented the district in which he resided through several terms, being twice chosen presiding officer of the Assembly. He is now about thirty-nine years of age. Commissioner ROLLINS, on his return from a short visit to his home in New-Hampshire, will formally assume the position to which he has been chosen, on next Wednesday, Nov. 1, and will be succeeded in the position of Assistant Commissioner by Mr. D. C. WHITMAN, heretofore Chief Clerk of the Bureau, and now promoted.

GOV. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has written to Secretary STANTON in explanation of his objections to the action of Gen. PALMER, in regard to negroes. He says that there is no opposition in Kentucky to the freedom and protection of all colored soldiers entitled to them by act of Congress. What is complained of is, that Gen. PALMER gives passes to all negroes who wish to leave their employers, to go where they like. This deprived farmers of the labor they needed during harvest, led to a great deal of violence and bad conduct on the part of the negroes, and, by exasperating the people, prevented the election of a majority in the Legislature in favor of the constitutional amendment. Gov. BRAMLETTE holds that Gen. PALMER has no right to go further than he is authorized to go by law, and he denies the General's claim to be any more favorable to the abolition of slavery in Kentucky than he is himself. The difference is simply that he wishes it to be accomplished by the adoption of the constitutional amendment, while Gen. PALMER seeks to do it by granting passes, at his own discretion, and in violation of law, authorizing the negroes to go where and to do what they please.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: "Forty years ago to-day the formal celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal was held simultaneously and enthusiastically at all the places along the canal. The meeting of the waters of Lake Erie and of the Hudson River was the occasion of much rejoicing. The meeting took place at Lockport, and the late Capt. DANIEL CADEY, of this city, put the first boat through the locks at that place, in which he was assisted by Major HENRY OLDS, now residing here."

The Titusville *Herald* says an experienced Colorado miner has discovered in a spur of the Alleghany mountains, about forty miles west of that place, an extensive lode of gold-bearing quartz, specimens of which have been sent to New-York for analysis, and which are said to contain, for surface specimens, a fair per centage of gold. Some excitement has already been produced by the discovery.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the ablest and most enterprising journals of the West, has changed its form, and is now published on a quarto sheet, of the same size and style as the New-York dailies. The Philadelphia *Press* made a similar change some weeks since, and it is understood that the Chicago *Republican* will soon do likewise.

Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, has received a letter from Gov. FENTON expressing his sympathy with the enterprise of building a monument to the memory of the late President LINCOLN, and assures the Governor that he will take occasion to confer with the prominent citizens throughout the State, and will adopt all proper means for awakening renewed interest in behalf of the Monument Association.

ANDREW JACKSON ROGERS is out in a card declining to canvass Sussex County, N. J., in company with Gen. KILPATRICK. He has no idea of letting his benighted constituents in that part of the State get any light if he can help it. C. CHAUNCEY BURR and MARTIN RYERSON have made arrangements to hold joint debates in Sussex County.

Rev. HENRY SHENK, a Bishop in the old Mennonite denomination of Christians, suddenly expired on Sunday last, while in the pulpit of his church, in Pequa township, Lancaster County, Penn. He had just concluded an earnest exhortation and set down, when he drew a couple of long breaths and died.

The 15th of November—first anniversary of the day on which SHERMAN began his march to the sea—will be celebrated in Chicago by a Union Convention of officers from the army which accompanied him. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN is to pronounce an oration on the occasion.

President JOHNSON has officially informed the Governor of Georgia that he cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations the debts created in their name in aid of the rebellion.

President JOHNSON has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in December as a day of National Thanksgiving for the close of the war, the preservation of the Union, and the enlargement of civil liberty in the country.

There were twenty thousand persons weighed on the scales at the Boston Mechanics' Fair. The average weight of men was 141½ pounds; average weight of women was 124½. The largest man weighed 293 pounds; the largest woman weighed 274½.

The passengers by the steamship *North Star*, which recently put into Norfolk, Va., leaking badly, have published resolutions declaring that the vessel was sent out in a totally unseaworthy condition.

Two men, while racing on horseback, in Nashville, on Sunday last, came in contact with a clothesline, which, catching one of them in the neck, killed him instantly.

The rebel General BUCKNER is to be one of the editors of the New-Orleans *Crescent*.

The Burnett House, the leading hotel in Cincinnati, was sold on the 20th inst. for $500,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Circuit Court, Part II., of this city, during the October term, there were three separate panels of jurors summoned, and out of them about one hundred non-attending jurors have been fined by the court $25 each. The presiding Judge expressed his opinion to the effect that until the Legislature of the State sees fit to alter the law, it will be impossible to secure the services, as jurors, of the wealthy and business men of the city. They pay the fine prescribed by the statute rather than sit in the jury box two or three weeks every year. He concluded his remarks on this point by expressing the hope that some action would be taken by the next Legislature, in regard to the law of jurors for this city.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, at the Oak-street Police-station, over the body of BERNARD CEMELY, a sailor, who died suddenly, on Friday night, in PETER MATTHEWS' liquor-store, at Slaughter-house Point, James-slip.

Yesterday morning, Capt. STEERS and Special Officer ANDERSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, arrested one FRANCISCO BOHAGEN, and seized spurious United States notes representing $111,000, in a dingy garret in the rear of No. 5 Goerck-street.

The case of the Detroit Water Commissioners et. BURR and ST. JOHN, sureties on a bond of $50,000, for Messrs. DICKERSON & SICKELS, who contracted to construct certain engines for the Detroit Water Works, was concluded at a late hour on Friday night. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The matter has been on trial for the last two weeks in the Superior Court, Part I, before Justice MCCUNN and a jury, and all the important facts have been fully reported in the TIMES.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, over the body of GIDEON JONES YOUNG, an opium eater, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Friday.

Political Ornithology.

It is sometimes both amusing and instructive to study the analogies which exist between the different departments of nature; the comparative habits of beasts and birds, for example, and the organic structure and modes of life which are common to the animals and vegetable kingdoms. An interesting study of this sort, in natural history, has recently been furnished us in a new and unexpected quarter. One would hardly look for ornithological analogies in the developments of a political party—the great unterrified Democratic party, for instance—unless, indeed, it might be found in the memorable attitude of that famous rhetorical eagle who, standing on the highest peak of the Alleghanies, stretched one wing to the Rocky Mountains and the other to the Atlantic ocean—and split in a blaze of glory. Nevertheless, the pages of the naturalist *do* furnish us with a coincidence which, though less imposing, enjoys the advantage of being more definite and comprehensible, than that which is formed in the fierce gray bird, with the bending beak, the fiery eye and the very peculiar shriek.

There is a bird, well-known in Europe, and, with some modifications, in our own country, called the cuckoo. This little "snoop" is distinguished for a trick of intrusive loafing. He abandons his own nest—if he ever had any—and lays his eggs in those of other birds; and the young cuckoo, when hatched, illustrates anew the usurping instinct of his parents, by elbowing every mother's son of the legitimate family out of their rightful home, and taking individual possession for himself. Can any one fail to see the completeness of the parallel? Here is a party which has tried out all its own issues, and been beaten upon all. It claimed for slavery a limitless and uncontrolled power in the land; the issue was fairly made, and it was beaten upon that. It resorted to physical force. By a wise division of labor, one portion of it flew to arms; while the other, abandoned by all the elements of public virtue it had ever contained, labored no less assiduously and effectively in weakening the hands of loyalty, and sowing discord and distrust in the counsels of the patriotic. It was beaten again. Its blows were ruinously returned; its efforts to respond to revolt at the South with riot at the North were baffled; its open challenge of the rightfulness of the war for the Union was triumphantly answered at the polls; it was unequivocally beaten—routed "with hideous ruin and combustion" by an indignant people; and it had not a pretence of principle or policy left to shelter its nakedness. Now was it not an "ill bird" that had thus hopelessly "defiled its own nest?" And would you not suppose that the only decent resort of a party so denuded and with such a record, was that so piteously suggested by the songster to "lovely woman" when she "stoops to folly"—namely, just "*to die?*" Then you were never more mistaken in your life. Let the Latin poet sing what he will, there is no such thing as a "monument *more lasting than brass.*" The Winter of Democratic discontent becomes glorious Summer by a very simple expedient; yea, and we recognize the present as the very Spring-time of Democratic immortality, for lo! the voice of the cuckoo is heard in the land! Noiselessly it chuckles, as it drops, one by one, its resolutions in the Republican nest, and waits in hope till they shall be warmed into mischievous vitality by the fostering bosom of the great mother-bird at Washington, who, in her blind beneficence, is fondly expected not to know that there is a burglarious young cuckoo-Democrat in every blessed egg of them. And it is no divided empire, of which the callow usurper dreams. The young bird is described as being quite blind, but as gifted with a wonderful sensibility in the tips of its wings, with which it feels about, to discover if anybody besides itself is enjoying possession of the nest. Now, isn't this all over Democratic—this muddle-headedness to all distinctions of light and shade in political philosophy, combined with this supersensuous faculty for the absorption of "spoils?" The Pro-slavery, Anti-coercion, Anti-draft, Anti-war-failure, Chicago platform party wants possession of the creed, the candidates and the standard-bearer of the popular organization which it has been fighting to the teeth for the last five years. Why? Because it wants the emoluments that are supposed to accompany them. It would "conjure" with the *language* which, to its wonder and dismay, it has repeatedly beheld so potent with the people; but, like the drunken Indian in the missionary's kitchen, though it talks theology, it means *cider*, all the time; and if the patriotic electors will only allow it to deposit its eggs this Fall in the snug receptacle it has so judiciously selected, we may soon look out for a specimen of cuckoo "sharp practice," to wit—the promiscuous tumbling of both candidates and principles—all that savors of enlightened liberty and national faith—over the edge of the nest into space profound.

Now this is a very pretty parallel as it stands; but, did room serve, we could carry it further. The books represent the cuckoo as a bird with "a bill of moderate size, and a tail composed of ten feathers." As for the "bill" of the Democratic party, we can judge better of its "size" if the managers of that party, North and South, ever have a chance to present it—which may Heaven forfend! Judging from the portentous significance of their first movements toward the subjects of the national and rebel debts, taken with what we know of the past financial obliquities of the party, we are not sanguine about its being "moderate." The "feathers" at first seem to make against our analogy, but there is nothing military about them; they are *white* feathers, and worn in that portion of the person which the Democracy, through all our late struggle, were fond of presenting to the enemy. "The color of the cuckoo's eggs," it is also remarked, "is extremely variable, some being indistinctly covered with bran-colored spots, others marked with lines of black, &c.," and this may account for the different promise given by the Democratic embryo in different localities, New-York and New-Jersey, for instance; but the watchful elector will please observe that they all hatch the same sort of bird, and nothing but a cowardly and treacherous little bully comes out of any of them. We are told also that the probable reason of this singular trait in the cuckoo is the *short stay it makes in the country*, which does not permit it to rear its own family; "for if it took care of its own eggs and young, the newly-hatched cuckoo would not be fit to provide for itself, *before its parent would be instinctively directed to seek a new residence.*" But here, we fear, the comparison breaks down. We know what *ought* to be; but such a consummation were too good to be true.

Suffice it, however, that our parable is made out, and the name and nation of the *new* party is definitely set down for the future. It is the Cuckoo party, and nothing else; and JOHN VAN BUREN, as its spokesman, is the very man to utter what WORDSWORTH calls the "erratic voice" of the bird of Spring. Let him henceforth bear, in all the party processions, a ring-streaked and speckled banner, inscribed with the eloquent versicle of the nursery:

"I am the Cuckoo;
My voice is Cuckoo;
The people call me Cuckoo;
And if you ever forget my name,
I'll always tell you—CUCKOO!"

Election Expenses in England.

In these days when placards meet the eye at every turn, reminding us that this or that man is the "regular candidate" for some office or other, we have found it interesting to read some statements which we have noticed in the English papers, regarding election expenses, at the late Parliamentary elections. It seems that in England an official account of the expenses incurred by any candidate has to be made out and filed, where it is accessible to all, in the Sheriff's office, if we mistake not. As a matter of course, these accounts get into the newspapers, and we have been at the pains to bring together what we have found.

A writer in *Harper's Monthly*, in giving a very interesting account of the election in the City of Westminster which resulted in the choice of JOHN STUART MILL, says that "the average cost of the 658 elections may be safely put at a thousand pounds." But the figures would seem to show that the average was nearly twice as much, for we find that the expenses of 57 candidates as returned, foot up at £53,175, and as there must be two candidates at least to every election, the expense on both sides will come near two thousand pounds. These expenses are very variable, the lowest expense that we have seen being that of a Mr. DRAY, in Dorsetshire, £139 4s. 9d., and the highest that of Mr. GROVE, in South Wilts, who paid £5,171 10s. 4d. THOMAS HUGHES, the author of *Tom Brown at Rugby*, got his seat for Lambeth at a cost of £1,111 19s. 7d. The writer in *Harper* estimates the expenses of Mr. MILL's opponent at $50,000 to $100,000, but we do not as yet find an official statement of them.

We have, of course, no such exact statement of election expenses in this country, but they cannot be nearly as heavy as this. Nor are they smaller because the constituencies in England are larger than here. We find that in Maldon, a borough of only 6,261 people, the total election expenses were £1934. In Maidstone, where the total number of voters was only 1770, the expenses foot up at £1,368 8s. 4d., an expense of nearly a pound a voter. It is to be noted, however, that only 85 voters remained unpolled, showing that the increased expense brings out voters far more fully than at our elections.

Some of these expenses incurred are the same as our candidates incur, while some are entirely different. Committee-rooms and printing form large items in all cases, as also messengers and carriages. In almost every case we find a large charge for solicitor's fees, and always a large item to the returning officer, going up in one case to £250. Our poll clerks would thing $1,250 pretty good pay for a day's work or so.

The following are the items of THOMAS HUGHES' expenses at Lambeth:

	£	s.	d.
Cabs, couriers, inspectors and check clerks on the day of polling	155	8	1
Returning officer	138	15	6
Agency clerks, messengers, &c	217	16	0
Printing and stationery	251	00	0
Bill sticking	78	00	0
Postage and letter delivering	77	00	0
Advertising	63	00	0
Rent of committee-rooms, &c	113	00	0
Cab hire prior to polling day	18	00	0
Total	1,111	19	7

And his colleague paid £500 more than he did.

The following are some of Mr. GROVE's expenses in South Wilts:

	£	s.	d.
Agent's bills, charges and payments	3,875	15	2
Advertising, printing and stationery	433	5	3
Inspectors, clerks and messengers	221	16	11
Conveyance and railway fares	256	16	7
	4,787	13	11

The list of items is not always full enough to give us information which would be interesting, as throwing light on the machinery of an English election. "Agent's bills, charges and payments," is a charge which would cover almost anything, from buying off an opposing candidate to ducking an obnoxious agent. And we noticed in several of the bills ominous, &cs., which reminded us of Lord COKE's "In which, &c. there is much learning."

It is clear that one effect of these heavy election expenses is to keep the representation of the country in the hands of the rich. It is not often that the friends of a man of letters will come forward with the $10,000 or $15,000 which were found necessary to give Mr. MILL his seat. But it is all the more to their credit and his when they do so,

We are decidedly of the opinion that this feature of the English law might be introduced here with a very good effect, and our candidates required to give official statements of their expenses. If we had had such a law heretofore it might have thrown some light on certain elections in this city and elsewhere, which would be both interesting and useful—although no doubt many illegal expenses are covered up under seemingly innocent charges, yet the fact that such expenses have to be covered up at all is always a check upon them. We suggest the matter as one proper for the consideration of all parties, at least after the election is over.

MR. RUSKIN ON THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.—Mr. RUSKIN, in his late volume entitled *Sesame and Lilies*, declares Englishmen to be "a money-making mob," which is satisfied with "concentrating its soul on pence." This is the perfect echo on English soil of NAPOLEON'S famous description of England as "a nation of shopkeepers." It is the reappearance and affirmation by an Englishman of the Emperor's verbal attack on the British character. How just it is we leave Mr. RUSKIN and his countrymen to settle between themselves.

The "Age of Wealth."

The philosopher who shall hereafter describe this age will especially entitle it "the age of wealth." Not only has the great increase in the production of gold raised apparent values the world over, and thus made living seemingly more expensive in all countries, but the vastly augmented productiveness of all labor in the most civilized communities has brought about in the last decade an immense increase of wealth. In Germany and France the building of railroads, the emigration of a surplus population, the removal of mediæval barriers of trade, and the use of machinery, have caused a stream of riches to pour through their fields and towns. The wages of labor rise, comforts are spread abroad, luxuries are in demand, as was never before known in the experience of those countries. The great middle class are acquiring what was once the possession of the aristocracy, and the laboring class are approaching more the position of the corresponding class in this country. There is no longer anything of that cheap mode of life for cultivated persons in Germany and Switzerland that used to be. Expenses on the Continent are not materially less than here.

In England, though the contrast with the past is not so great, the accumulation of wealth is vast beyond all precedent. The skillful finance, low tariffs and increasing energy of the British people, have brought production to a point it never reached before in any civilized community. Though in the most unfavorable natural position, without sufficient agriculture for the support of the nation, and all the burdens of a most unequal social system, the Anglo-Saxon vigor and the independence and self-reliance bred by a liberal commercial policy, have rolled up such wealth as was never seen before in the hands of so many persons.

Travelers inform us that the extravagance of London exceeds now all bounds. The equipages, servants, jewelry, paintings and personal expenses of so large a class are beyond anything hitherto known. We hear of paintings scarcely a foot square selling for $10,000; of a whole gallery of water-colors where each picture would average its $2,500; of ladies who have a new and costly dress every night in the year; of street after street where each person must spend his $30,000 a year; and of a whole block a mile square being built by a nobleman where every house is on so princely a scale as to demand an annual income of at least $50,000.

We hear of manufacturers and merchants by the hundreds whose income must be measured by the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The lower class, too, are rising, and everywhere wages are mounting up, until now, servants' wages in London and New-York are nearly equal.

With all this vast increase of wealth in Europe, comes an equal growth of materialism, which on the continent shows itself in submission to arbitrary power and exclusiveness with regard to political liberty, and in England in indifference to any public principles but those concerning the pocket.

In America, the next quarter of a century is to be characterized by a production and general distribution of wealth, never experienced in the history of the world. Though with less accumulated capital, we are undoubtedly now the richest country in the world; that is, a larger number of persons enjoy a greater proportion of commodities of luxury, and obtain a greater profit from labor than in any other country. A bad system of finance, or a too retrograde commercial policy, may, indeed, suck out more of the results of production than we have experienced hitherto; still the boundless natural wealth of the country will always make us rich. The immense grain-fields of the West will yield a greater proportion, or what is the same thing, will be brought nearer to consumers by cheaper transport; new machinery will increase the yield of the human hands; new railroads and canals will be built; better methods of agriculture will be discovered in the Eastern States; manufacturers, more and more left to themselves, will gain additional strength and economy from their independent position; fresh mines of coal and iron, and gold and silver, and petroleum, will be opened; the capital of Europe will develop our vast mining region, and commerce recover from the shock of war and the too sharp competition of foreign ship-builders working under a cheaper system. Individuals will everywhere grow rich, and more persons will probably be well off than were ever known in the history of the world.

With increasing wealth in America, will also be experienced advancing materialism, and all the evils of older and more corrupt civilizations. The sins which especially our moralists and preachers will have to struggle against for the next generation, will be the sins of wealth. We already begin to see their dark shadow. One of the worst effects of extravagance in Europe, is on *marriage*. We already observe in New-York how unmanly and Parisian the tone of young men is becoming on this matter. Few young men of the middle class will think now of marrying without $3,000 or $5,000 assured income; many demand much more. We shall soon have here a large French class of bachelors, who take the indulgences of life without the duties. The old American simplicity and manliness in these matters are dying out.

Other evils, which we have not the space here to point out, will certainly spring from this tide of wealth which is soon to roll over our fields. All who guard and direct society, should be warned in time.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICTS.—The little more than a week that remains before the election, should be given to an active canvass by the Union electors of the Sixth and Seventh Districts, where the candidates for Senators—ABRAHAM LENT and THOMAS MURPHY—are worthy of united and zealous efforts. When conventions present such nominees, they confer a favor upon the electors, and if the electors do *their* duty, the city and all its great and varied interests will be promoted and protected.

THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In this district Mr. BEACH of Queens County, and Mr. GILBERT, of Brooklyn, have been nominated as candidates, to fill the place of Judge BROWN, whose term will expire on the first of January next. Mr. GILBERT, having received a nomination from the members of the Democratic Convention, who withdrew therefrom for very good reasons, has also been indorsed by the Union Convention of the district. This should, and probably will, ensure his election. He is an able lawyer and an upright man, and withal a loyal War Democrat. We trust it is not necessary to ask for Mr. GILBERT the hearty support of the Union men of the district.

Corporeal Punishment.

The case of Major DE VERE, of the British Royal Engineers, who was deliberately shot by JOHN CURRIE, a sapper under his command, was lately commented on in this paper in an article under the heading of "Military Morality." In it extracts were given from letters by officers of the corps to which the deceased Major formerly belonged, declaring that their security required that the murderer should be taken from the civil authorities and tried by a court-martial. Though their assertions in this particular have been unheeded, it is decreed that the criminal shall be transferred to the military authorities for punishment. CURRIE is therefore to be executed at Chatham Barracks in presence of the regiment of which he was a member when he committed the crime. It is due to his comrades to state that no collusion on their part is charged or even suspected. The London *Daily News*, in a leader upon the subject, laments that the present system of British military punishments, among which it enumerates head-shaving, flogging, &c., does not tend to reform the character of the soldier; at the same time, with singular inconsistency, indorsing the proposition for the execution of the murderer in the compulsory presence of his former comrades, on the ground that, if any one of them be at present at heart a murderer, he will be taught, by such an exhibition, a lesson he will not be likely to forget. Permit us to add, that criminal records abundantly prove that such lessons are not only not forgotten, but in too many instances, imitated and embellished with additional horrors.

To us it seems absolutely cruel to compel the unnecessary attendence of guiltless men to witness any act of barbarism. It is painful to behold even brutes ill-used, and laws are made to punish such atrocities in all civilized countries; but to be condemned to witness a fellow-creature deliberately killed or maimed with the cat is a refinement of barbarity disgusting to our present state of civilization. Admitting that prompt justice is necessary in all cases, especially in military affairs, it is contended that the contamination of such exhibitions should be strictly confined to the culprits, the executioners, and the minimum number of necessary witnesses. It is hardly possible to overrate the evil effects produced upon either children or men by frequent ocular contact with scenes of cruelty or horror. In a school where public punishment is commonly resorted to, human pain and the cry of innocent anguish soon becomes a subject of childish merriment Without his knowing it, the heart of the spectator is hardened and brutalized. Not only on one subject but on all, the moral catalepsy benumbs the finer feelings of humanity. In proof of this, it is stated that, in old times, when men frequently expired under the lash, officers of the highest grade in the British army declared before a committee of the House of Commons that, in their view, flogged men were not specially degraded by the punishment. They asserted that many of the best soldiers were flogged men; that reckless beings, whom no law could bind, were needed in armies to perform reckless deeds, and that the punishment of the cat, when received by such soldiers, did not, in their eyes, degrade the recipients.

It might be expected that such men would be almost consistent advocates of the continuance of the system. But it is equally manifest that, with regard to its right to existence, they were neither unprejudiced judges, nor even competent witnesses. It would be certainly erroneous to select as umpires those whose consciences are seared by frequently beholding the commission of the crime. It would be submitting to a jury of executioners the propriety of continuing the practice of capital punishments. Whether the penalty of death be permissible or not, it is certain that no public exhibition which tends to lower the dignity of man ought to be permitted in a civilized nation. If necessity require life to be taken for the public good, let it be performed, but hide as much as possible the shame of mankind. SOLON said that that nation was best governed in which an injury done to the meanest citizen was felt as an injury done to the community.

OUR GOLD BEARING REGIONS.—We publish in another part of this morning's paper a very full and interesting account of the gold regions of California and the Rocky Mountains. It is from the correspondence of Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES with his journal, the Springfield *Republican*—the whole series being the ablest and most valuable report ever made of the characistics of the Western and Pacific portions of our Union. Not only those who have direct pecuniary interests involved, but all who are curious upon the subject, will find the letter published to-day worthy a perusal.

THE ASSEMBLY.—CHARLES P. JENNINGS, the Union nominee for Assembly, in the Twelfth Ward, is a most capable, deserving and meritorious man. It is a nomination eminently "fit to be made," and we hope that the electors will make a vigorous effort to elect him.

THE FLORIDA TIMES.—Messrs. REED & HODGSON have commenced the publication at Jacksonville, Florida, of a daily journal called the Florida *Times*. It is handsomely printed and ably edited. In short, it does credit to the name it has adopted. Mr. REED who performs editorial labor upon the Florida *Times* is a veteran in the service, having served an apprenticeship of twenty years upon different journals in the North.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—Those persons who have occasion to travel by this important line of conveyance, will doubtless be glad to learn that the work of rebuilding Cos Cob Bridge, destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst., has been so far completed that trains will probably pass over it some time to-day or to-morrow, and by Monday next all the trains will be running again on their usual time. Instead of bulky spans of 120 feet long, as formerly, piles have been driven and trimmed off level with the stone piers, and upon the whole a heavy frame-work of timber is constructed to the level of the road bed. The new bridge is believed to be stronger if possible than the old one. When it is borne in mind that every piece of timber for the construction of the bridge, 600 feet long, had to be taken from distant points, it will be conceded that the work has been pushed with commendable alacrity.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Slavery and the Rebellion—Prospects of the South in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1865.

There are those who have denied that slavery was the cause of the rebellion and civil war, but it is manifest that this after thought was suggested by the desire to dignify the contest in the estimation of the world. It was the diplomatic argument of the Masons and Slidells with the European courts; or it may first have been suggested to the rebel ambassadors by the more sagacious diplomatists of London and Paris. But every American, of whatever degree of intelligence, knows that the Southern rebellion originated in slavery, as certainly as that the Pennsylvania rebellion originated in whisky. It is nevertheless true that the objects of the war were greatly changed before its termination; and that while it originated in the slaveholders' determination to extend and perpetuate their peculiar institution, it became gradually transferred into a war for independence. Slavery became a secondary consideration, and the first importance was given to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. This transition had gone so far, that before the Confederacy had collapsed, the general abolition of slavery was freely discussed, and the policy of arming and liberating many thousands was resolved upon. It is this state of things which explains the easy acquiescence of the people in the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, and the few regrets that are expressed for slavery. The public mind had become prepared for the change, before it took place; and the doom of slavery was regarded as fixed, whatever might be the result of the war.

Strange to say, the people of the South, so far as my observations among them has extended, have come generally to recognize in the events of the last four years, the visible hand of Providence, uplifted to free the slave. This feeling is by no means confined to those who never sympathized with the rebellion, and its original objects; for I heard it oftenest expressed by those whose whole souls were enlisted in the cause. Sometimes the avowal would be most incongruously associated with an expression of unbelief in the utility or beneficence of freedom to the negro, as if that which is admitted to be Providential could be otherwise than good. I heard of others, but never met them, whose preconceived ideas of what God's Providence is, or ought to be, have been so sadly disappointed by the issue of the struggle, as to make them unbelievers and atheists. This quarreling with the ways of Providence, however, will not last long, except in very depraved natures; and, on the whole, I regard the almost universal admission that a higher power than man's has decreed the freedom of the down-trodden negro, as the most hopeful sign of the times. It is, in every point of view, full of promise. It inspires the hope that ultimate justice will be done to the negroes; and that in future the religion of the people will embrace, as among its most sacred tenets, the doctrine of the absolute rights of human nature. It is a rare and marvelous thing in history, for a whole people to recognize the hand of Providence raised for their chastisement; and the event cannot fail to be fruitful of lasting good.

There are those who see, or think they see, in every concession of rights to the negroes a corresponding assumption of importance, and a manifestation of insolence and insubordination I heard this complaint oftener in Washington in years past, and especially at the time of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, than during my recent tour through the South. For my own part, I have never seen anything in the conduct of the negroes to justify the complaint; and this, I believe, is the experience of nine-tenths of the Southern people. I was almost invariably assured that the conduct of the negroes in this respect had been wonderfully good. The complaint was general that they were not disposed to work; but of insubordination or insolence I heard next to nothing. It is the experience of all, in town and country, in the streets and on the country wayside, that they salute white people as of old, with a lifting of the hat, a bow, and "Servant, master." These polite salutations partake too strongly of their slavish origin to please an enthusiastic lover of liberty and equality, but it is the negro's natural expression of humility, docility and social inferiority; and in the actual circumstances by which they are surrounded, it is doubtless better than an abrupt adoption of the airs of equals and freemen. As they become elevated in the social scale, they will command more respect, and receive it. I confess, on the other hand, that I see no change in the imperious manner of the whites toward the blacks. Hired servants are ordered about in the old style, and they obey as uncomplainingly, though their frequent abandonment of their employers can no doubt be traced to this source. They rarely retort with sharp and insolent words, but they quietly go away, and seek other employment, or stroll about the country. The white people must tone down a little in their bearing toward the freedmen, if they expect faithful and long-continued service.

There is a general complaint in the South, as I have said, that the negroes are indisposed to work, although nearly all the labor done is by the negroes. The truth is, there is not a great deal to do the present year, in consequence of the short crops planted in the Spring. Very little cotton or tobacco was planted, and even the corn crop is apparently short, although it is everywhere good, and so far as I saw, well cultivated. There is no cotton to pick or pack, and no tobacco to cut and cure; there is but little money in the country, and with a superabundance of laborers for the occasion, wages are low. It is not surprising, therefore, that scores of negroes are seen strolling about, doing nothing. The same is true of the white people; but the latter being less gregarious than the blacks, make less impression of idleness. It is thought by many that great suffering will overtake the negroes during the approaching Winter. But I see no reason why the same resources they now have will not then avail them. A large number are employed on the farms, or as domestic servants; many have little stores of provisions laid up, and it is probable that the demand for labor will greatly increase as society gradually settles down on its new foundations of liberty. There will be wood to cut and haul during all the Winter, fences and houses must be repaired after five years of neglect, and, after a very short Winter, the ground must be broken up for a crop far larger than has been planted since the war commenced. All these operations must be performed by negroes where they constitute half or more of society, (and it is in such districts that the danger of their starvation exists,) so that on reviewing the situation I see but slight ground for apprehension. And at the worst, a little wholesome discipline, administered by poverty growing out of idleness, would not be misplaced.

There are many very embarrassing circumstances in the present situation of the South, but there is one which inspires hope. It is the high prices which Southern staples command in the markets of the world; and this is especially true of cotton. Ordinary inducements might fail to rouse the Southern people, white and black, from the lethargy which follows a great revolution in the social relations; but when cotton brings sixty cents per pound in New-York it is impossible that the fields will go untilled. The planters will engage next Spring in their old vocation, and if they only succeed in making half a crop, they will be amply remunerated for their enterprise. They must not forget, however, that the laborers are entitled to share in the large profits of the cotton culture. If they expect to secure faithful laborers they must pay in proportion to their own profits.

It may be doubted if agriculture ever before offered inducements to the enterprise and skill of a people as are now held out in the South. Somebody will step in to avail of them, if the Southern proprietors fail to do so. If they cannot conquer their prejudices against free negro labor, Northern men with capital, who have no such prejudices, will take their places and the cotton will be produced. The experiment has been tried in all parts of the world, and there can no longer remain a doubt that the South is incomparably the country for cotton. It is equally certain that the negroes are the best laborers for the latitudes in which cotton flourishes; so that Providence seems to have ordered things in the best possible way, at once for the development of Southern industry, and for the employment and civilization of the negro race. The same combination of favoring circumstances will at the same time tend to draw the negro population southward, to concentrate it in those warm latitudes

and at the same time to open the way for the settlement and almost exclusive occupation of the States north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude by the white race. G.

FROM RICHMOND.

Restoration of Municipal Government—Repeal of the Ordinance Respecting Negro Slavery—New Freedman's Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1865.

It will be recollected that at the municipal election in this city last July certain parties were elected to important posts who were inimical to the military authorities, and were not allowed to qualify.

Major-Gen. TURNER intimated, through Mr. SAUNDERS, provisional manager of the city, on the 21st inst., that if Mr. STURDEVANT, the Mayor elect, Mr. M. JOHNSON, the Commonwealth's Attorney, and Mr. C. P. BIGGER, Superintendent of the Poor-House, would resign their offices, all the other officers would be permitted to qualify.

Mr. STURDEVANT and Mr. BIGGER at once sent in their resignations, Mr. JOHNSON having previously done so.

Mr. SAUNDERS at once called a meeting of the Council at their chamber in the City Hall. At this meeting the office of Mayor was declared vacant, and Mr. L. T. CHANDLER, the Recorder, was appointed to perform the duties of the office till the next regular election in April.

Gen. TURNER called the attention of the Council to the fact that the United States Government were issuing rations to two thousand poor whites, at an average cost of $200 daily, and these indigent poor must hereafter look to the city for support.

Gen. TURNER, in view of the fact that considerable bodies of troops will be arriving in Richmond in the course of the following month, volunteered to continue the very efficient services of the military police. The offer was promptly accepted.

At the meeting of the Council last evening some very important business was transacted. From a lengthened statistical report presented by the Provisional Governor Mr. SAUNDERS, it appears that during his term of service he has received $95,625 57, and has disbursed $96,624, leaving a balance in hand of $1 50.

Mr. BURR offered the following very important resolution which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, who are hereby instructed to report an ordinance or ordinances repealing all existing ordinances relating to negroes or negro slaves.

The resolution was adopted and the following committee appointed by the President: Messrs. BURR, LEE and EPPS.

Mr. BURR said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I suppose the object of this resolution will be apparent, and at once commend itself to the good sense of the council. My purpose is simply to adapt our legislation, in our limited province, as rapidly as possible to the new condition of things around us, and to exhibit a disposition on our part to recognize the negro population in our city, in their new relations, in a friendly spirit. I consider it a demand of humanity, as well as of policy, that we should afford them, in their present condition, every protection and encouragement. Under favorable auspices and proper influences, in my opinion a large part of this population may become useful members of the community, and add, in no small degree, to the prosperity and wealth of the State. We who have been their friends heretofore, should continue to cultivate the same feeling toward all of them who deserve it, and not exact too much at first from those who have never been accustomed to exercise forethought or judgment.

Peace has its victories, quite as renowned as those which attend upon war, and I can imagine none more honorable than a complete conquest over passions and prejudices, and old habits of thought and feeling, when harmony and quiet and the best interests of the whole people depend upon it.

Slavery has departed, never to return among us. The change imposes upon us the duties of a real and practical philanthropy. Although the act was not ours, we have the problem of sudden emancipation to solve. In the process it is important that we entertain and exhibit a spirit of kindness, and eradicate, as far as possible, the seeds of distrust and dissension; otherwise, the labor will be infinitely increased and prolonged.

I propose now, by way of showing our opinion and purpose in the premises, that all former legislation relating to the negro population be repealed, and the ordinances so revised as fully to recognize them in the sphere they now occupy.

The chairman of the above committee reported the following ordinance:

An ordinance repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances relating to negroes or negro slaves.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Richmond:

1. That the ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning negroes" be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

2. That all other ordinances and parts of ordinances relating to negroes be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The thirteenth rule was suspended, and the ordinance considered and passed.

The new Freedman's Court, for adjudication of all matters in which the colored population are concerned, has been organized, and consists of Judge BIBB, selected by the colored men, Judge FITZHUGH, chosen by the citizens, and Lieut. H. S. MERRILL, appointed by the Freedman's Bureau. Lieut. MERRILL was elected President.

At the Circuit of Henrico, which met yesterday, Judge GREGORY, in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury, said:

"It is your duty, gentlemen, to recognize all negroes as free, and, under your oath, to present or indict all such violations of their persons and property as you would do if committed against the rights of white persons.

The following order was issued to-day:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Office Superintendent District of Henrico,
Corner Tenth and Capitol streets,
RICHMOND, Oct. 26, 1865.

Major J. N. Croft, Chief of Police:

MAJOR—I have the honor to respectfully inform you and the agents (ordered by circular from Headquarters Commissioners of Virginia, of this Bureau, Sept. 27, 1865,) that I have organized a Freedman's Court, and will be ready to receive any cases you may have to send before it to-morrow. Please send your prisoners to this office between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours respectfully, H. S. MERRILL.

FROM MISSOURI,

The Climate, Soil, &c.—Advice to Northern Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MANDEVILLE, CARROL CO., Mo,, Friday, Sept. 22, 1865.

I notice that throughout the Eastern and Northern States there is a considerable and a growing interest manifested in the progress of emigration to the States late in rebellion, and thinking that perhaps a letter in reference to the condition of affairs in this State may be perused with interest by the readers of your valuable paper, I volunteer to contribute the following: I first came here in June last, and spent a considerable time in prospecting for the best location, and, of course, examined a large portion of the State with a view to purchasing a farm, and becoming a resident. I found, as do most others who come here, so many desirable locations, and so much good soil, held at very low figures, that I found it extremely difficult to make any selection. I think, however, that most Eastern men would be best suited in the central counties, north of the Missouri River. Carrol, Ray, Livingston and adjoining counties present to my view the most advantages, especially for sheep and cattle raising, of any I have visited. In the eastern portion of the State, near Hannibal, and extending into Macon and Shelby Counties, there is much good land, and some fine ranges for cattle; also in the vicinity of St. Joseph, in Andrew and Holt Counties, may be found some of the finest soil in the world; but in each and all of these places there is a general scarcity of good, living water, and more or less uncertainty in the culture of the smaller grains and fruit. South of the river there is some of the very best soil, good water, &c.; but the country there is still in so unsettled a condition as to make it undesirable for eastern immigration. In this County (Carrol) there has been, during the past few months, a general influx of eastern men, and very soon the devastations of war will more than be repaired, and a new, more healthy and vigorous tone given to affairs, than ever before existed. Our schoolhouses are being repaired, and teachers—for whom, by the way, there is great demand at high prices,—employed, churches are being reorganized, and a new one is in contemplation in this neighborhood. Land is still very low, considering the quality, improvements, surroundings, &c., and may be bought for from five to twenty dollars per acre. This county, like all others in this part of the State, is mostly prairie, and, for prairie, more than usually rolling in its conformation. The prairies are all comparatively small, however, the meadow-land being thickly interspersed with timber of the best quality and in sufficient quantities for fencing and fuel. Our soil is what is called second bottom land, and is very similar in appearance to the rich vegetable mould we have sometimes in the East along our creeks and river bottoms. We can raise corn, one hundred bushels to the acre, without manure, and with half the labor it costs in the East. Hemp, cotton and tobacco flourish in almost tropical luxuriance, and the smaller grains do well, always making a good crop, if they escape the chintz bug. Fruits of all kinds attain the greatest perfection, and grapes and plums we have growing wild in great profusion, and equal in size and quality to some of our standard cultivated varieties. Nuts—hickory, hazel, &c.—we have in great abundance; fish in all our streams, and wild game in quantities perfectly inexhaustible. But, in addition to all these, there is another consideration, which is inducing thoughtful men to settle here, and this consideration may prove ere long the most important of all. We have throughout this section, embracing a territory of hundreds of square miles, the most certain and positive surface indications of the existence of coal oil beneath. It has been known and used for lubricating purposes by the farmers here for twenty years past, but until quite lately has failed to attract the attention of speculators and men of capital. Now, however, there are several engines in operation, and one or two have already reached a depth of two or three hundred feet with the most encouraging success. It is my own belief, however, in common with most others not afflicted with "oil on the brain," that oil in such quantities as found in Pennsylvania will never be found here. The country is more flat and the dip of the strata not sufficient to favor the collection of the oil in large quantities. The oil business, like all kindred enterprises, has already lost in a great measure its speculative interest, and is destined soon to become reduced to a business as steady and reliable as the selling of goods or the mining of coal. Here, according to the reports of some of our best geologists who have been sent here to take observation, oil can only be found at a great depth, but in quality superior to any yet known. That oil is here and in quantities to make at least a fair return to the producer, is beyond question, but whether it will be made available in one year or in twenty, is a question which Eastern capital and enterprise must decide. But aside from any oil prospect or interest, the land in this vicinity, and in fact throughout the State, is worth all they ask for it. A man with one hundred acres of land may keep easily one thousand sheep, and wool is worth as much here as in New-York. Indeed, without any land at all, a man may keep as many sheep as he can tend, for he can pasture them on the prairie in the Summer, and buy fodder for them in the Winter. Corn, however, which is the principal food of cattle and sheep here in Winter is comparatively high, bringing usually a third more per acre, as it stands in the field, than the land on which it grows. To those who contemplate emigration in the Spring, I would say, before you go into the States South, take the advice of a man who has been there, and come to Missouri instead. I believe I speak advisedly when I say that Missouri possesses more natural advantages than any other State in the Union; and though I, a man from the old "Empire," and a true lover of the same, do say it, she is destined, at no very distant day, to become the first and foremost of the sisters of our great republic.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Registration of Votes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that a portion of the press, the TIMES I think inclusive, has commented in a tone somewhat castigatory, on the lukewarmness of the public in the registration of their votes. If the experience of the writer, in his honest endeavors to perform this desirable duty, may be regarded as a criterion of that of his fellow-citizens at large, the result is not surprising and the castigation is unmerited. The editorial whip should be laid on elsewhere. I reside in the Ninth Ward, in the Second District thereof. My business calls me away early and detains me late, so that I could not, without inconvenience, and perhaps some loss, attend to this matter in day time; I concluded therefore, on the first day of registration, to enroll myself at night, being informed by the public journals I could do so until 9 o'clock P. M. I had learned, on inquiry, that the place of registration was the same at which I had been registered on a former occasion, namely, J. T. RYAN'S paint-store, No. 89 Barrow-street, near the corner of Hudson. So, after supper in the evening, I took my hat and cane and sallied forth in the best of humor, walking along with the elastic tread of a man who is going to pay an honest debt, or do some other excellent work, for which he would sleep the better afterward. To my dismay, however, on reaching the place in question, I found it dark and empty; there was evidently no business on hand; instead of a lighted room filled with good cttizens like myself, "snuffing the battle from afar" and preparing for it, all was silence and shadow; so I turned upon my heel for light. On inquiry at a neighboring shop I was informed "*there was no gas in the paint-store*, and as lights would not be permitted, no session was being held!" that numbers had been there, like myself, and gone away puzzled and dissatisfied. As accidents, however, happen in the best of families, I charitably concluded there must be some good and better reason than the one assigned for this extraordinary hiatus in the performance of a public duty, and I resolved to hold back next day, at any cost and inconvenience, and clothe myself with the right of suffrage. At 9 o'clock on the following morning I proceeded again to the dismal paint-store, but not with the same elastic tread, for I had misgivings and forebodings which were too truly verified; for again I found the place without a registry; but a placard, instead, outside the door, announcing to a patient public that they could be registered on the third day (I think it was) of the month of November next ensuing! I asked no more questions, for I was filled with unutterable disgust. I turned my face toward the bay and walked heavily down town, and I am still an unregistered man. Now, Sir, if the public had a legal right to be registered on those two days, who are the men guilty of defrauding them of that right by not providing a proper place and there attending to their duties? If this case be an example of many others, is it wonderful the registration runs low? Pray turn it over in your mind, and don't drop your lash entirely on the public's back. G. K.

Who Are the "Baggage Smashers?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The express companies have, within a year, nearly doubled their prices charged for carrying trunks. This, like other extortions, is submitted to by our too yielding citizens.

They have lately added to their former carelessness in the handling of trunks. The writer sent a new trunk from up town to the Newport boat. It was barely recognizable when pointed out on the boat—lock broken, hinges strained, label off, &c., &c.

A strong box, sent to Brattleboro, securely corded, weighing about sixty pounds, was shattered to pieces.

What shall we do? We can't all afford hacks. Must we have our trunks made like iron chests, or travel without them? A VICTIM.

Protection against Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fire Commissioners have removed the engines formerly in Ann-street, between Nassau-street and Broadway, and have placed them or others in such localities as would, in the opinion of the board afford security against fire.

I am not inclined to censure the board, but it seems to me that the property heretofore protected by those engines, when in Ann-street, will not be so well protected under the new arrangement as heretofore; in fact, as an interested party, I do not feel at all safe under the present arrangement, and hope the commissioners will not leave us unprotected. S. T.

Weights and Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed some remarks in your paper of yesterday, in relation to weights and measures, in which you say that some Scotch Professor, who has lately published a work, is at a loss in relation to the English quarter of wheat, and could not suggest or specify anything or measure of which it is a quarter. Your own solution of the difficulty is also wide of the mark, inasmuch as the *chaldron* consists of 36 bushels instead of 28. If the learned professor had consulted any "corn chandler," or dealer in grain, he would have learned the facts, which are simply these: The English, or "Imperial" bushel of wheat, is, by law, 70 pounds, ours being 60. It follows, therefore, that a *quarter*, which is 8 bushels, weighs 560 pounds, or in other words, a quarter of a ton, the ton being 2,240 lbs. W.

About Cholera and Petroleum.

No. 596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, Oct. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen many articles concerning the spread of Asiatic cholera, it occurred to me that in so widely extended a land as ours, matter as well as mind should furnish some preventive, or, at all events, amelioration, of its ravages.

During plagues, one of the means resorted to is to have fires burning in the infected streets.

Would not such a course, united with cleanliness of streets and houses, go far to purify our atmosphere and annihilate much bad exhalation in case of a visitation?

In regard to obtaining fuel for so extensive a combustion, nothing seems so well adapted, nor so plentiful and readily obtained, as PETROLEUM.

The Military Reviews.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your valuable paper to protest against the hour appointed for the military review to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1865. Why must the members of the city regiments loose a whole day by Gen. SANDFORD appointing 11 o'clock as the hour for the review? Why not have it at 3 or 4 o'clock? At least let us have the morning to transact a little business. A MEMBER OF THE SEVENTH.

The Red Jacket Medal.

There is now on exhibition at the jewelry-store of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, under the Metropolitan Hotel, a curious medal, formerly the property of the famous Indian Chief RED JACKET, and now belonging to one of his descendants, Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT's staff. The history of this relic of revolutionary days is somewhat interesting. After the revolution, the six nations of Indians were left by their allies, the British, to secure a treaty of peace for themselves as best they could with the American Government. In 1784, the first preliminary treaty was made. In 1794, a final and definite treaty of peace was made and concluded. During the pendency of the final negotiations in 1792, a deputation of the six nations of Indians visited Washington, and were presented with several medals of this size. With this deputation was RED JACKET, who was just then coming into notice as an orator, and at that visit made quite an impression upon Gen. WASHINGTON, then President of the United States. RED JACKET was selected as a recipient of one of the medals. A profound veneration and friendship was created in RED JACKET's mind toward Gen. WASHINGTON, which he retained until the day of his death, in 1833. Of the great number of presents received by RED JACKET in his several visits to Washington, this medal was the only relic he retained to the day of his death. His regard for it arose from the fact that it was given in evidence of the good will and friendship of the United States toward the Six Nations. Its brightness was said to be emblematical of the brightness of the peace entered into, and the material, the value of the great friendship which should ever thereafter continue between the United States and the Indians. No tarnish could rest upon its white surface without its being immediately seen, and the parties to the compact, of which it was an emblem, could immediately unite their efforts and remove it. RED JACKET always wore the medal on all great and state occasions, and it was his pride in his speeches to allude to its emblematic character. At his death, in 1833, it was made a sort of heir-loom, and descended to his nephew, JAMES JOHNSON, a protege of his and a Seneca Chief. JOHNSON was apparently as proud of the sacred memento as was his illustrious predecessor. In 1851, however, unknown to the Indians generally, some parties prevailed upon JOHNSON to part with it for a small consideration, to the New-York State Museum at Albany. In its transit it was intercepted by Col. PARKER, then living at Rochester, New-York, who paid the consideration that JOHNSON expected for it. Col. PARKER retained it until 1852, when the principal sachemship of the Senecas and the Six Nations having become vacant by the death of JOHN BLACKSMITH, he was installed into the office and formally invested with the medal as an official badge. Col. PARKER has since retained the medal as an official medal, although it is not probable that it will be continued after his death, as the Indians are gradually abolishing the system of government by chiefs and adopting republican forms of government.

ART IN NEW-YORK.

A Magnificent Design for a New Academy of Art.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20.

I devoted my last letter chiefly to the new Academy of Design. In speaking of it as I did, I was but giving expression to opinions shared by nearly every one I have spoken with concerning it. I spoke of its appearance generally, describing it as a clown in a convention of Methodist preachers, and a sad failure so far as the object it was intended to advance are concerned. And I have yet to meet the person for whose opinions I have the slightest respect, who does not describe the interior arrangements as defective and inadequate as the exterior is fantastic. The productions of American artists are now come to be one of the great features of attraction in New-York, and the wonderful improvements made in every branch of their profession, especially landscape painting, is fully understood, and would be appreciated and encouraged by the people much more than it is if the artists themselves would show a proper disposition to gratify the public's wishes. There are at least three hundred artists in New-York, some of whom have obtained national reputations. Others have well-established local reputations. Nearly all of their productions have a fixed value, more or less, and command a ready sale. The demand for those works increases just as rapidly as our wealth, our taste and our education expands. And it is a well-known fact that the West is come to be an exclusive purchaser of the pictures of American artists, and that some of the best works produced in New-York every year are to fill orders from that quarter. The public then shows the proper spirit. It is anxious to see and ready to purchase these works, and to pay liberally for gratifying its taste. But the artists neither seem to comprehend this spirit or to understand the true policy of advancing their own interests. This may be accounted for on the principle that men accustomed to dealing with the ideal and the beautiful are rarely successful when called upon to advance the practical. But it is high time the principle, or more properly the theory, were changed, and that, instead of confiding their ideas within the limits of their own peculiar fancies, these artists took more practical views of what the public needed and their own interests demanded. Having spent all their fund on this new Academy of Design, they have got only an exhibition room, where the works of a certain number of American artists can be seen for six weeks or two months in the year, and kept closed all the remainder.

It is easy to see what a dead weight this policy of exclusion must be on the public's expectations. What New York merits, and what she will eventually have—for she must keep step to the march of progress—is a museum of arts and sciences that shall surpass in capacity as well as design either the Louvre or Jardins des Plantes of Paris, or the British Museum. There ought to be two main buildings, each a thousand feet square, built on opposite sides of the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and the Park, and connected by a grand triumphal arch an hundred and fifty feet high, containing a gallery and an observatory, affording one of the most extensive and picturesque views, such as can be seen nowhere else in the world. The interior walls of this gallery would serve to illustrate the progress we had made in the peaceful arts; while our achievements in war could be appropriately inscribed on the outside. In one of the main buildings there ought to be a gallery for the exhibition of pictures of American artists, a gallery for the exhibition of pictures by foreign artists, a gallery for the exhibition of statuary, a gallery of historical records, a school of design, and a series of studios. In the other I would have a magnificent library, a portion of it devoted to American authors, great and small, and in which every book written by them could be found. The other I would devote to foreign authors, and such valuable manuscripts as could be collected in our own and other countries. Another gallery might be devoted to machinery and the mechanic arts; another to the history of our Indians, and Indian relics and curiosities; another to discoveries in all parts of the world, and to be called the Gallery of Discoveries; another for astronomical and scientific purposes; and still another in which valuable and curious relics of the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war of the great rebellion could be seen. I would have these main buildings in hollow squares with space sufficient for gardens in the centre, in which rare plants from all parts of the world could be cultivated.

How and by what means is this institution to be built? for built it must be. There are at least forty millionaires in New-York, each of whom could contribute half a million towards such an enterprise without missing it, and in that way perpetuate their names. But it is doubtful whether you could get any number of these gentlemen either to enter into the spirit of such an enterprise or properly appreciate its benefits. There is one man in New-York, however, capable of entering into the spirit of such an enterprise and fully appreciating its future benefits, and that man is A. T. STEWART. Here is a man oppressed with the world's bounties, with more millions than he knows what to do with, and his thoughts are kept constantly distracted between the means of accumulating and the ways of investing his great wealth. He, more than any other man within my knowledge, could give life and reality to such an enterprise. If Mr. STEWART would subscribe ten millions on condition that the State would vote an appropriation of the other ten millions, the enterprise could be successfully carried out. In what way could Mr. STEWART better illustrate his munificence and hand his name down to posterity as a great benefactor of the human race? To me there is none. There might be difficulties in the way of getting a bill for such an appropriation through the Assembly, but I am of opinion these could be got over by a liberal investment in spectacles for members from the city.

Let me again assert here, that what I have proposed in this grand "Museum of Art and Science" is not the extravagant whim of a dreamer. It may be urged by some that the time has not arrived for such an institution. And yet it cannot be denied that we have heretofore suffered great trouble and inconvenience from the fact that our ideas did not keep pace with our material progress; that the city was continually outgrowing the calculations of the people, creating such wants as had neither been foreseen nor provided for. Nor should we forget that the war just ended has given a new impetus and wider range to our enterprise, given us confidence in our own strength, shown us the extent of our resources, mental as well as physical, and foreshadowed what must be our future. Let us elevate our ideas then, and try to comprehend it in all its magnitude and grandeur.

Parade Postponed.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 14.—The parade directed by General Orders No. 13, is hereby postponed by request of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, until the 25th of November next, at the same hour and place. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
A. HAMILTON, Div. Inspector.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—At about 8 o'clock, Mr. T. R. AGNEW's grocery, at No. 260 Greenwich-street, was damaged to the extent of about $10,000 by fire, which was kindled by a lighted match carelessly thrown into a lot of waste paper. The building, which may be repaired for $500, is insured for $10,000 by the Star Company. Mr. AGNEW has insurance on his stock as follows: In the Gebhard office, $10,000; in the Germania, $20,000; in the Relief, $10,000; in the Mechanics' and Traders', $10,000; in the Humboldt, $20,000; in the Hope, $10,000, and in the Jersey City, $10,000....At about 6 o'clock, a bed was burned in Mr. JOHN KELLY's apartments, in the rear of No. 16 Cherry-street, and damage to the amount of about $250 was done to the furniture and building. The latter is insured for $4,000 in the Firemen's office.... Between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire in the show window of the dry goods store at No. 159 First-avenue, was extinguished by Officers LOHR and RODDY, of the Seventeenth Ward, with damage not exceeding $100. Insurance, $3,000, in the North American office.

NINTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. DAVIS, Ex-Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, and formerly Captain of Company D, proposes to organize a new company for that regiment, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The first November meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools is to be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, Grand-street and Elm, at 5 P. M., on Wednesday next.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will speak at the Cooper Institute (for the first time this season) on Tuesday evening. Her lecture will be devoted to the political issues of the day.

The counterfeiters of foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts," when PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in any country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.*

PHALON'S

"NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

EXTRACT OF THE

"Night Blooming Cereus."
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"Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by druggists generally.

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☞ Fair and fashionable Young America has installed Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" as a specialty in all its drawing-rooms, dressing-rooms and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perfume than this.—*Newark Journal.*

☞ The swan pours out her sweetest song when dying In like manner, the fragrance of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" grows more exquisite as it becomes fainter. This is not the case with the ordinary extracts for the handkerchief. Their original scent soon lapses into a decidedly repulsive odor.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

"Night-Blooming Cereus,"
"Night-Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Never was public opinion manifested more unequivocally than with regard to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfume, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent.—*Jersey City Times.*

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

☞ When thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions.—*Belfast Journal.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

"Night Blooming Cereus."
"Night Blooming Cereus."
"Night Blooming Cereus."

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☞ The subtle essence of the Queen Flower of the Tropics is concentrated in Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—a perfume so delicious, permanent and refreshing that in all the varieties of floral scents there is nothing that can vie with it.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief—Extract of the

"Night-Blooming Cereus."
"Night-Blooming Cereus."
"Night-Blooming Cereus."

☞ On every centre-table should stand a flagon of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," to refresh and tranquilize the senses of those who delight in pure and wholesome perfumes. In fact, this is now the fashion in most of the mansions up town.—*Jefferson Sentinel.*

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☞ From the mines of Idaho to the brown-stone fronts of Madison-av. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is in request. Though the standard perfume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national staple.—*Paterson Guardian.*

"Night Blooming Cereus,"
"Night Blooming Cereus,"
"Night Blooming Cereus,"
"Night Blooming Cereus,"
"Night Blooming Cereus."

☞ The Month of Roses is the most fragrant month in the calendar, but it is soon over, and bloom lies a-withering. But remember, ladies, with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on your toilets, you can have a rarer perfume than June flowers ever yielded all the year round.—*Trenton Gazette.*

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☞ First in peace, as it has been during the war, and first in the estimation of the American people among all the perfumes of the world, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a great staple of commerce in all parts of the United States. Its sale during the past year has been literally colossal.—*Canandagua Repository.*

Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

☞ The nightingale has no peer among singing birds, the antelope is king of all graceful quadrupeds, and among a thousand perfumes, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" stands alone—matchless in purity, unapproached in voluptuous richness, and more durable than any other floral extract known.—*Orange Journal.*

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☞ The French are rarely willing to admit that Parisian skill can be surpassed in the manufacture of articles of taste and luxury, and yet Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has been adopted by the leading French families here as superior to any of the floral extracts put up in Paris.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Phalon's—Take no other.
Sold by druggists generally.

All Passengers for Richmond who study their comfort, now take the New Line steamers from Baltimore, instead of traveling all the way by railroad.

These new and elegant boats leave Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, every evening, at 6 o'clock, and the liberal patronage of the public has enabled the proprietors to reduce the fare—through, to five dollars; to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, four dollars.

Be careful to ask for tickets for the NEW LINE.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circulars.

Demulcent.

HONEY, GLYCERINE AND PALM SOAPS.
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 332 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, Manufacturer of every style of Staple and Toilet Soaps.

The Only Mild Remedy for Infants

with "stoppage at the nose," is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Directions with every box. Sold by all druggists.

Hats, Caps and Furs,

At BURKE'S, Nos. 469 Broadway, and 154 Fulton-st. BURKE'S Hats and Caps for style and elegance unequalled. His Furs rich and rare. Ladies or gents wishing the above goods will do well to call before purchasing.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap,

made from best materials, similar to the old English white soap; becomes very hard, and is not liable to waste away in the wash. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

Boys' and Children's Garibaldi, Cutaway and Zouave Suits by the thousand at reasonable prices.
L. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

The Finest Overcoats ever seen in this country, now ready for sale.
L. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and
No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Mantel Ornaments, Vases, &c., in China, Parian and Bohemian ware, new and splendid patterns; also 1,000 articles of fancy goods, all offered at the lowest market prices. HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, middle the block.

For One Dollar—The Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology; sent six months by FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Improved Sewing Machine—For tailoring, shoe-fitting, manufacturing gloves, corsets, &c., No. 538 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
☞ Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

GRAFF.—On Friday, Oct. 27, at Plainfield, in the 95th year of her age, FREDERICA C. GRAFF.

Funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. C. F. Van Vleck, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday next, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Cars leave by Central Railroad New-Jersey, (foot of Liberty-st.,) at 6, 8 and 12 M.

GRANT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 27, JOSIAH CURTIS GRANT, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his son, C. De Forest Grant, No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further invitation.

HALLETT.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 28, HARRIET L., wife of George Hallett, aged 42 years, 6 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Oct. 30, at 2½ o'clock, from the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., New-York. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J.

☞ Paterson, N. J., and Michigan papers please copy.

HASBROUCK.—On Friday, Oct. 27, at her residence, Schenectady, N. Y., after a short illness, ABBY L. HASBROUCK, in the 76th year of her age.

HOWARD.—On Friday, Oct. 27, at Elmira, of membranous croup, MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of J. Harry and Lottie F. Howard, aged 23 months and 18 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. James M. Glover, No. 229 East 30th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, Monday morning.

PARKER.—At New-Providence, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 28, JERUSH PARKER, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel Parker, of Norton, Mass., in the 73d year of her age.

SCHULTZ.—At Harlem, on Friday, Oct. 27, after a short illness, ELIZA C., wife of Robert Schultz, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STONEALL.—On Friday morning, Oct. 27, JAMES C. STONEALL, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 231 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TOBIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, DAVID M. TOBIN, aged 34 years.

The remains will be removed from the residence of his brother, John M. Tobin, No. 57 East 34th-st., at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th inst., to the Church of St. Peter and Paul, 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, where the funeral ceremony will take place at 2 o'

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.

IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the

NEW 5-20 LOAN,

We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.

Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.

Henry A. Heiser's Sons,

Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

P. S.—The Bonds of the *issue of* 1862 being wanted for *shipment to Europe*, enables *American holders* to reap this advantage.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS.
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

CANADIAN OIL REGION,
BOTHWELL, CANADA WEST.
PUBLIC SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 ACRES
OF
CHOICE OIL LANDS, WITH
OIL WELLS.

The BOTHWELL LAND AND PETROLEUM COMPANY, commonly called the "Scotch Company," owning the town of Bothwell and 6,000 acres of land around it, will offer for sale, by auction, 1,500 acres of their choicest territory, with the view of attracting oil operators to the fuller development of this important oil region.

The lands to be sold immediately adjoin the Pepper or Boston, Lick, Colville, Victoria, and all the other yielding oil wells in the district. They embrace the well-known Chambers and Thames yielding wells, also others which are now being put down. They are all within wo miles of the railway station and town of Bothwell, and front on the River Thames and the Longwood road. They comprise Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, River Range; Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Longwood Road Range; and Lot No. 12 on the Tenth Concession. All in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Bothwell is a rapidly increasing town, and has hotels, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and all conveniences for supplying the wants of operators. It is a principal station on the Great Western or Canada Railway, which runs from Detroit to Niagara Falls, and is reached in 24 hours from New-York, and 14 hours from Chicago by express trains twice each way daily.

The lands will be put up for sale in lots of from 5 to 25 acres, a road allowance being provided to each lot.

A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on purchase, 30 per cent. within one month, and the balance in four quarterly installments of 12½ per cent. each. For the deposit of 20 per cent., American Government or first-class State or railway bonds to an adequate amount will be taken as security instead of cash, until the buyers have time to convert. This will render it unnecessary for buyers from the United States to be provided with Canadian funds until after they actually purchase.

The sale will take place at BOTHWELL, on
THURSDAY, 23D NOVEMBER,
at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the lands. All further particulars can be had, and plans of the property as subdivided for sale can be seen, at the office of the company, Bothwell.
JOHN WALKER,
General Manager.
Oct. 14, 1865.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

We issue Sight Drafts on the above, as we have done for the past twenty years. Good everywhere in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES, in sums of £1 and upward.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS,
No. 17 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
United States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

THE RATHBONE PETROLEUM CO.
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that at their annual meeting, to be held on the second TUESDAY in November next, 1865, at the office of the company's rooms, No. 22, in No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 M., a resolution will be offered to increase the capital stock of said company by fifty thousand shares, as additional working capital. An election for seven Trustees for ensuing year will also be held.
GEORGE E. COCK,
ROBERT C. EMBREE,
JOHN F. PICKRELL,
J. Q. ADAMS, Trustees.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—The loan of $50,000,000, for funding Certificates of Indebtedness, Compound Interest Notes and Treasury Notes, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of Sept. 25, 1865, having been fully subscribed, no further deposit of Certificates or Notes will be received.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

DAKIN, OLCOTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

Government and State Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest paid on deposits in excess of $1,000 at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS
Bought and sold by
TAYLOR BROS., No. 17 Wall-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1865.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S BANK, Eldridge, Onondaga County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election of this Company will be held, at their office, No. 200 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., for the election of ten Directors, in lieu of those whose term of office expire on that day, and of twelve Inspectors of the next election.

The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, less government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the choice of nine trustees, and transaction of any other proper business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 60 John-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.
H. A. STARKWEATHER,
Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1865.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at this agency.
H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchant's National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Sugar Company will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., at No. 16 Rose-st., for the election of Trustees, &c.
N. DENTON SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 164 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Highest premium paid for
GOLD, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the country.
Eastern and Western bank notes received at low rates from CORRESPONDENTS and DEPOSITORS. EXCHANGE on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY

Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,
TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY,
SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.
WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.
SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,
NEAR WALL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS.
Stock wanted at highest market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE
AMERICAN LAND CO. AND AGENCY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 12.
JOHN A. ANDREW, President.
FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent.

RUSSIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH
Stocks wanted at market rates, by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.
OFFICERS:
President..........................Mr. DAVID B. TURNER.
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer....Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.........................Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attornies..............PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.

Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.

The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company. It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.
COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.

These lands are located in the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.

Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to ELISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
[Signed] I. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS, Trustees.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer Book will be closed Monday, the 9th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 9, 1865.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS,
Secretary.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of importance to the stockholders will be presented.
R. C. ROOT, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st of November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after the 1st proximo.
B. E. SMITH, President.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) J. F. SCHEPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 260, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & Co., No. 25 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY,
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on and after Nov. 1 next, free of government tax.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will pay a dividend of ten per cent., on and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from Friday, the 27th inst., until Friday, the 3d proximo. By order
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 18, 1865.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of 10 per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.
WM. H. KING, Registrar.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. —Fancy goods and dry goods store to let, and fixtures for sale, in the most desirable location in Paterson, N. J.; a rare chance for any person with a small capital to do an excellent business, as can be shown to his satisfaction; immediate possession may be had, if desired, or on the 1st of May next. Address Box No. 491 Paterson, N. J.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon as funds for the purpose shall be received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, for the completion of the unfinished work on the proposed sewer in 52d-st., from 6th to 7th-avs.

Blank forms for bids and specifications, can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 126 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, with unexceptionable reference as to character and ability, desires a situation in some respectable family, to superintend household affairs; is capable of teaching young children. Call or address G. H., No. 71 East 12th-st., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, from 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable widow lady in a respectable family; is capable of taking charge of a house; good reference given. Address S. T. B., Station H, 86th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as seamstress or children's nurse in a good family. Address SUSAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FIRST-CLASS help, such as butlers, coachmen, footmen and waiters; also, well-recommended Protestant female help can be procured at the National Employment Office, CHAMPLIN & POULES, No. 79 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 10 and 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE grocery-store, by a young man who knows the business thoroughly; first-class references. Address J. O. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FIFTY BRICKLAYERS WANTED—THE highest wages paid and constant employment; a long job; pay every Saturday. Apply at the building opposite the depot, Paterson, N. J. A. DARROM, Builder.

SITUATIONS AND HELP WANTED.—Advertisements inserted under this heading in the New-York *Daily News* for 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY AFternoon, 21st inst., at the Philarmonic Rehearsal, or on the way to 5th-av. and 20th-st., a LADY'S BLUE ENAMELED GOLD WATCH, with brilliants and sheaf of wheat in centre, and medallion on reverse side; an Etruscan chatelain and seal, with initial B, was attached to watch. Above reward will be paid for its delivery at McINTIRE'S drug-store, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 360 FOR TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF THE MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY STOCK. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped. Any one returning said certificate to the office of the company will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND ADRIFT—A FOUR-OARED BOAT. Inquire, between 1 and 5 P. M., of A. SECORD, No. 369 9th-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON has returned and will administer the gas in person for the extraction of teeth, guaranteeing entire freedom from pain. We have had over 6,000 patients without a single failure or accident. Office No. 1 Cooper Institute.

SAVE MONEY AND AVOID PAIN.—DR. SWAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., EXTRACTS TEETH under fresh NITROUS GAS at 50 cents each. Teeth filled and inserted on the best terms.

STATIONERY.

A. THEODORE MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in gold and purple brocatel, carved rosewood 7¾-octave piano, made by Brooks, of this city; gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, gilt marble-top pier vases, rosewood corner etagere, brocatel window-curtains, marble-top dress bureaus, washstands, commodes, chairs, rockers, lounges, sofas, painted and enameled cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of November, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
New-York City—THURSDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Philadelphia, Penn.—SATURDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.
Harrisburgh, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 9, 16 and 23, 100 HORSES each day.
Mechanicsburgh, Penn.—TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 100 HORSES.
Allentown, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 100 HORSES.
Pottsville, Penn.—FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 100 HORSES.
Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY, Nov. 30, 100 HORSES.
Titusville, Penn.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 23 and 24, 100 MULES each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Del.—TUESDAY of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
Wilmington, Del.—FRIDAY of each week, 100 MULES each day.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 100 HORSES.
Baltimore, Md.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 100 HORSES.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, 100 HORSES each day.
NO SALES OF MULES WILL TAKE PLACE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales, all the government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21, 1865.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Wharf, south side of Basin, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:

The DIAMOND, side-wheel steamer of 459 tons, iron hull, length on deck, 186 feet; beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 6 feet; has two oscillating engines; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 44 inches; two boilers, two masts, with fore and aft sails, and well found in anchors, chains, &c., &c.

This vessel has saloon and state-room accommodations and makes about 15 miles per hour.

The WINNISSIMMET, double-end side-wheel ferryboat of 335 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 25 feet; over all, 54 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet. Boiler and engine in good running order, and vessel well supplied in her general outfits.

The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, of 342 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft, 7 feet. Has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.

This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel, being well supplied with anchors, chains, &c., &c.

The EASTERN STATE, screw steamer of 440 tons, white oak hull, copper and iron fastened; length on deck, 164 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth of lower hold, 9¼ feet; between decks, 6 feet; draft, 10 feet 6 inches; capacity of cargo, 2,500 barrels; has two direct-acting low-pressure engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue boiler.

This vessel has been recently metalled, is in excellent repair and well found in all her outfits. She is staunch and well suited for sea service.

The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains and general outfits.

Terms cash, in government funds, on day of sale.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
Middle Military Department.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Armory of the STARR'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY, at Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, on the 1st day of November next, all the machinery of that company—which is first-class—comprising an extensive assortment, and composed in part as follows:

1 225-horse power engine, complete.
2 Steam boilers.
2 Trip-hammers.
6 Drops.
150 Milling machines.
25 Edging machines.
40 Lathes, of all kinds, sizes and description.
30 Drill presses.
5 Planers.
15 Screw machines.
18 Barrel-boreing and drilling machines.
8 Chucking machines.
5 Index machines.
13 Rifling machines.
5 Power presses.
2 Broaching machines.
1 Cutter grinding machine.
Full set of gun and pistol stocking machines.
2 Extra steam boilers.
4 Blowers.
40,000 Carbine stocks, and much other valuable machinery. Also a full assortment of machinist tools.

This machinery has been built by the best makers, has been in use from one to three years in the manufacture of guns and pistols, but is adapted to any manufacturing business. It is all in perfect order, and the greater part of it is fully equal to new.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until completed.
Terms cash on sale.
Catalogues will be ready on day of sale.
T. B. STOUT, Treas. of the Starr's Fire Arms Co.
YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1865.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865,
at 12 o'clock M.,
THE PRIZE STEAMER
WREN,
HER TACKLE, APPAREL, &c.,
AS SHE NOW LIES,
AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.

For cards to examine, apply at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
GEO. D. ALLEN,
United States Marshal So. Dist. Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
2,800 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N. Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.

Terms—cash, in government bonds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. G. M.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURniture, superb medallion and Wilton carpets, ebony and rosewood furniture in satin damask; lace and brocade curtains; eight or ten French plate mirrors, oil paintings, silver and silver-plated ware, &c., &c. On MONDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 East 35th-st., near Park-av., the most elegant and costly assortment that has been offered this season, all of which has been made to order, and is in perfect condition. Also, all the rich gas fixtures and chandeliers; also, Parians and bronzes, oil paintings of decided merit and well-known artists; also, armoire, wardrobes, splendid mirrors, satin and satin damask curtains; also, the richest Wilton and medallion carpets, dining-room extension and other tables, sideboards, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early Monday morning.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1865, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, (by order of the trustees,) Atlantic Marine Railway Company, all that valuable property belonging to the Atlantic Marine Railway Company, situated at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, consisting of about 150 feet water front by 745 feet deep. The depth of water at this pier is sufficient to float ships of the largest class. For further particulars inquire of F. Z. TUCKER, on the premises, or at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, &c.
ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS'
Wardrobes, Coats, Blouses, Hats, Caps, Boys' Suits, Waists, Underclothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., ready made or made to order.

☞ Particular attention given to all orders in this department.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS.
Elegant Lyons and Paris REPS, MOIRE, BROCADES, SATINS, ROBES, &c., &c., in great variety.
ALSO—LOW-PRICED SILKS.
Plain, Plaids, Fashionable Stripes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. Also, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES, LOOPS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AND SACQUES,
of London and Paris manufacture, including every foreign novelty; also, a large assortment of our own make, for first-class retail trade, and
LOW-PRICED CLOAKS
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie.)
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

AT LEGRAIN'S
CLOAK DEPARTMENT
Will be found all the novelties in
LADIES' CLOAKS
FOR NOVEMBER, DECEMBER and JANUARY FASHIONS.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

R. H. MACY'S.

JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

DOWN COMES THE PRICES!
CLEAR THE TRACK FOR BARGAINS!!
QUICK SALES—SMALL PROFITS!!!
NO STAGNATION IN BUSINESS.
CHEAP GOODS THE LIFE OF TRADE.
OLD STOCKS MUST BE SLAUGHTERED.
NEW GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT NEW PRICES.
GREAT DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF
ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS.
EXAMINE THE LIST WE GIVE BELOW.
BEST DELAINES, 31c.; FORMER PRICE, 40c.
MERRIMACK PRINTS, 31c.; FORMER PRICE, 35c.
PLAID DRESS GOODS, 37½c.; FORMER PRICE, 50c.
PLAID POPLINETTS, 50c.; FORMER PRICE, 62½c.
STRIPE POPLINETTS, 50c.; FORMER PRICE, 62½c.
MOHAIR DEBEGES, 31c.; A GREAT BARGAIN.
BLACK ALPACAS FOR 40c., 50c., 62½c. AND 75c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND $1.
THIS LINE OF ALPACAS IS A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
GREAT DECLINE
IN BLANKETS.
BLANKETS FOR $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 AND $10.
FORMER PRICE, $7, $9, $10, $12, $13 AND $15 A PAIR.
BUY YOUR BLANKETS
WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST.
WHITE AND RED FLANNELS
FOR 40c., 50c., 62½c. AND 75c.
FORMER PRICE, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND $1 A YARD.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 44c., 50c. AND 56c.
BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL MUSLINS CHEAP.
WE ALWAYS SELL THEM CHEAP, BUT THIS WEEK EXTRA CHEAP.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.
BEAVER CLOTHS REDUCED $2 A YARD.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS FROM $2 UP TO $8 A YARD.
SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, GENT'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, MERINOS, &c., &c.
FROM AUCTION AT AUCTION PRICES.
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!!!
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE FINE SILK NET BUGLE VEILS AT 65 CTS. EACH.
ALSO, LONG VEILS, PLAIN AND BEADED,
DEMI VEILS, MASK VEILS,
ROUND CRAPE VEILS, MOURNING VEILS,
LOVE VEILS AND WHITE SHETLAND VEILS,
BLACK DOTTED VEIL NET, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
VEIL BERAGES, TISSUES AND GRENADINES,
OPERA FANS, FANCY COMBS, HAIR NETS,
BOHEMIAN SCARFS. THE WHOLE IMPORTATION VERY RICH AND RARE GOODS.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES AT 65 CTS. A PAIR,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIRABLE GOODS, MUCH UNDER MARKET PRICE.
VALENTINE & CO.
NO. 12 4TH-AV., A FEW STEPS FROM BROADWAY, AND JUST BELOW 8TH-ST.

ELEGANT INDIA SHAWLS,
THE CHOICEST
we have ever received;
Also,
A LOT OF THE CHEAPEST,
will be opened
MONDAY, OCT. 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

C. W. FRENCH,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Just received, a large stock of silk underclothing, English merino under-clothing, Shaker-flannel underclothing, beautiful French and English scarfs, warm gloves, carriage-blankets, traveling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Call and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

FOR ONE WEEK MORE WILL THE sale of those CHEAP DRESS GOODS, that have brought such crowds of buyers to our store, No. 225 8th-av., be continued.

Ladies, now is your chance! Don't neglect it.
Excellent Dress Goods, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. 2d.
Splendid Roubaix Poplins, double width, only 50 cents per yard.
Very rich French Poplins, in Scotch Plaids, double width, only 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
Great bargains in French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Reps, Bombazines, Paramattas, Armures, Alpaccas, Mohairs, Debeges, &c.
Shawls and Cloaks, at auction prices.
A splendid lot of Broche Long Shawls, warranted all wool, at $25, worth $35.
Extra superfine do. do., Paris manufacture, at $35, worth $50.
The cheapest Domestic Woolens and Cottons in the trade.
Be sure and call this week, at
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
NO. 737 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
opposite Astor-place, and
No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
offer the very latest styles in
Ladies' Dress Trimmings and Buttons,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Trimming, Velvet and Bonnet Ribbon,
Combs, Brushes, Nets, Buckles, Belts, Gloves and Embroideries,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
at popular prices.

AT ELGER'S, NEW FALL GOODS, SELECTED by himself in Europe; the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment in the city. Ladies' and gents' jet chains, pins, bracelets, buckles, ear-rings, &c.; pearl, jet, and fancy buttons; also, steel and gilt goods, English scissors, pen-knives, combs and brushes, portmonnaies, hair nets and waterfalls; also, a full line of best English small wares.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S, and other celebrated kid gloves, at low prices; undressed kids, new colors, only 90c.
W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

L. BINN'S PREMIUM MILLINERY,
No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
VELVET BONNETS AND JOCKEY HATS.

We were awarded the highest and only premium given on millinery and hats. We received a premium for the best bonnets and best jockey hats on exhibition at the great American Institute Fair. Call and see them.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

FRENCH CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

Having recently returned from Paris, I have a fine stock of elegant French cloaks for Fall and Winter wear; also, a splendid assortment of dress goods, &c., which I shall open for examination on TUESDAY, 31st inst.
M. A. DE SENEY,
No. 48 Union-place, corner 17th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—FALL importation; a large and varied assortment at all prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

RAW SILK.—20 BALES CANTON REREELED straw braid, 25 cases Canton, for sale by ARCHER & BULL, No. 177 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
NEW BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
NEW FRENCH CORSETS
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Having just returned from Paris, we will open our
FALL IMPORTATIONS
ON MONDAY, THE 23D INST.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO. 765 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will open on Monday,
a large line of
PLAID AND CHECKED SILKS,
at $1 25 per yard; value, $1 75.
ALSO,
ELEGANT WIDE FANCY SILKS,
much below the cost of importation.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
IN EXTENSIVE VARIETY,
are regularly received
BY EVERY STEAMER.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

THE NEWEST PATTERNS IN
Axminster, Aubusson, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain
CARPETS,
Just received by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—CLARENCE H. CLARKE, a holder of bonds secured by a mortgage executed by the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company *vs.* THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY and JOHN GRAHAM and J. EDGAR THOMSON, trustees in said mortgage. In Equity, July Term, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. Number thirteen. By virtue and in pursuance of an order and decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, entered September twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three in the above case, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, on THURSDAY, — the thirtieth — day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the entire railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the point of junction of the Chartiers Valley Railroad with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, in the County of Alleghaney and State of Pennsylvania, to the borough of Washington, in the County of Washington and State aforesaid, with all its privileges, appendages and appurtenances and all the estate, real and personal, rights, liberties and franchises whatsoever and wheresoever situated and belonging to the said the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company or which may hereafter be acquired by them, and also all the rights, liberties, privileges, benefits and emoluments secured to the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company by certain articles of agreement made and entered into in writing by the said Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company and the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, dated the twenty-seventh day of April and the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for the County of Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, in Deed Book volume 11, of page 239. Said sale to be made on the following terms and conditions:

First—The sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

Second—In the event of any of the holders of the bonds, interest warrants or coupons, bearing date the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, executed and delivered by the said Chartiers Valley Railroad Company to John Graham and J. Edgar Thomson, trustees, to secure the payment of four hundred thousand dollars, recorded August fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in Alleghany County, in mortgage book, vol. 31, page 6, becoming the purchasers of the said premises at the said sale, by themselves, or with others, they will be authorized and allowed to make payment of the balance or remainder of the purchase-money, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering up to the trustees aforesaid, the bonds and interest warrants or coupons, held by them at the time of sale, to the value of the sum or price bid by them; the said bonds, interest warrants or coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders so purchasing may be entitled to receive thereon, out of the whole price or sum for which said premises shall be sold as aforesaid, first deducting from the said price or sum all such costs, expenses, charges, and counsel fees, as the court shall allow; and the balance, if any, of the said purchase-money, shall be paid by such purchaser in cash, within sixty days after the day of sale.

Third—In the event of said property and premises being purchased by persons other than the holders of the bonds and coupons aforesaid, then the whole purchase-money shall be paid to said trustees; the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars at the time of the sale, and the balance in sixty days thereafter.

Fourth—The sale aforesaid of said premises to be confirmed by the court.
JOHN GRAHAM,
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Trustees.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. O9-law8wM

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, Commissioners.

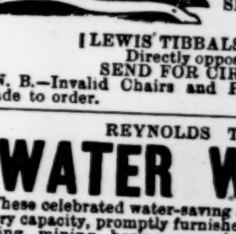
SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, October 21, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, where not already opened, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES,
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1865.

MEDICAL.

DR. SELDEN TREATS FEMALE IRREGularities and obstructions with success, at one interview, by a new method, without danger, pain or medicine. Office, No. 207 6th-av. Entrance on 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.



SPRING HORSES,
CANTERING HORSES,
SELF-OPERATING
SWINGS,
BABY TENDERS,
SLEDS AND TOYS.

LEWIS TIBBALS, No. 510 Broadway,
Directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
N. B.—Invalid Chairs and Propellers on hand and made to order.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FURNACES, RANGES.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS,
Every day, at No. 221 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Families supplied by the quart or gallon.
WM. P. DENMAN,
Ex-President Hoboken Turtle Club.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

CHEVY CHASE.—WISDOM AND MERRIment combined in this instructive game. Sold by booksellers, stationers and toy dealers. Senior sets $2. Address BOYD, ELY & CO., Box No. 5,423 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

FURS.—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FRESH FUR, and sold at small profit. Furs cleaned, repaired and altered in the best style, at PHILLIPS' old stand, No. 236 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—Valuable and unusually early and productive farm of 80 acres, consisting of upland, meadow, and timber well apportioned, with elegant mansion 40 feet square, with wide piazza, parlors, drawing-rooms, &c., finished in modern style; the whole house replete with every convenience, and built with special care for both Winter and Summer residence. The farm-house and out-buildings are well built and in good repair. The stock, horses, cattle, &c., with heavy crops of hay, potatoes, corn, oats, &c., and a great variety of approved farming implements and machinery of about $5,000 value, will be sold if desired. The grounds (commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country) are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest varieties of fruits, grapes, &c. This property is situated in New-Jersey, 2½ miles from New-York City, and within one minute's walk of railroad depot. An excellent opportunity is here offered to secure a bargain, as the property is worth at least $28,000. Will be sold for about $20,000, on easy terms, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to
J. G. HUSZAK, No. 421½ Broadway.

FOR SALE — THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 62 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND WELL-BUILT four-story, brown-stone, English basement dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, and located in one of the most pleasant streets in South Brooklyn; possession given about the middle of November; also, four first-class building lots, 25x133, on south side of 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Apply to PHILANDER SHAW, office Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, until first of April next, the homestead residence of the late Aaron Peck, East Orange, N. J.; location very healthy, and very convenient to railroads, both horse and steam; house contains thirteen rooms and modern conveniences, with attractive surroundings; attached to the premises are commodious outbuildings, carriage-house, stables, etc., etc. For particulars, apply to T. C. HOUGHTON, opposite, or to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, N. Y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Only 2½ miles from the City of Norfolk. This farm contains 140 acres; is in a high state of cultivation; has upon it a fine young orchard; one of the finest race tracks in the South, and, withal, is regarded as one of the healthiest locations in the vicinity of Norfolk. For further particulars apply to ELIAS WADE, Jr., No. 78 South-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., Norfolk, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel. JAMES W. HINTEN, Attorney.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Philadelphia basement brown-stone front house, and lot, on West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; house in perfect order; can be purchased with or without the furniture. For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on West 23d-st.; can be purchased with or without the furniture. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$18,000.—FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a fine three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, up town, near Broadway, in perfect order. Address Box No. 741 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in 24th-st., near Broadway, with possession 1st May next. Price $18,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, No. 187 Lexington-av.; immediate possession given. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FORTY-FIRST-ST. HOUSE FOR SALE—Possession immediately, near 5th-av., all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SINGLE LOTS ON 77th-st. and on 9th-av., between 77th and 81st sts., for sale; price $5,500 each. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS.—BUILDING SITES opposite Central Park, on 5th-av., for sale. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LEASE OF VALUABLE property on Broadway, opposite the Park. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, the residence of Edward E. Mitchell, at Flushing, L. I., one mile from the railroad depot; the house is 51x40, with two-story extension, four rooms on first floor, and twelve bed-rooms, furnished throughout; spacious carriage-house and stables, six acres of ground, comprising a lawn with magnificent shade trees; fine garden and fruit trees in great abundance. The situation is one of the most attractive in this vicinity, and combines every advantage that can be desired in a Winter and Summer residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A VERY elegant residence in the neighborhood of Fifth-avenue Hotel, full width, high stoop: the furniture very complete and costly; every way first-class. The owner about leaving the city, will let it for two years, at $6,000 a year, to a private family. Most competent and faithful servants can probably be secured with the house. Apply to A. B. & CO., Box No. Two hundred and one, Post-office.

TO LET AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A COTtage-house containing seven large furnished rooms, two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, very convenient and beautifully located, and best of water; carriage-house and stabling if desired; five minutes from Morris and Essex Railroad depot or horse-cars; one hour from New-York City. Address IRA SKINNER, Grove-st., East Orange. Inquire at the depot.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, OR FOR SALE—Two miles from the landing, (with or without fourteen acres of land, stables, &c.,) a good house with nine rooms; will let very low for the Winter, or lease on moderate terms. Also a small cottage to rent in the village. Apply to JOSIAH BLACKWELL, in the village.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO 1ST of May next, at Spuyten Duyvil, on the Hudson River Railroad, half an hour from 30th-st. Station. It contains 11 rooms, bath-room, &c.; has stationary washtubs, furnace, &c. Apply to S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 160 Fulton-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO RENT—6 ROOMS; NICE LOcation; news depot at Melrose (Morrisania;) terms to May 1, $100, in advance.
DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

TO LET OR LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED or not, a fine place at Rye, five minutes from depot. Inquire of Mrs. McBRAIR, on the premises, or J. PATERSON, corner of 38th-st. and Broadway.

AN EXTRA WIDE, ELEGANT HOUSE, on a side street near 5th-av., to let unfurnished, to a private family only; rent for one, two or three years, $5,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A ROOM 50 FEET SQUARE, SECOND floor, with power, well lighted, No. 110 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., to let. Inquire of J. T. PLASS, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMily of three persons, adults, desire to rent a furnished house, from Nov. 1 to May 15, within one hour of the City Hall, and convenient to a depot. Address with particulars B. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A good room, with or without board and with fire; location between 14th and 24th sts., and 6th and 4th avs. Address J. L. R., Box No. 1,889 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD, WELL-VENTILATED studio in the upper part of the city. R. SWAIN GIFFORD. Refer to J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN—3 OR 4 CHILdren, between the ages of 6 and 12 years, can be accommodated with board and a mother's care, in the country, at a farm-house; good school in the vicinity. Address FOWLER, Box No. 128, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN a plain but respectable family, at a moderate price, where she can have some of the comforts of a home. Address Miss SMITH, Station D.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen: dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board, elegantly and comfortably furnished parlors and bedrooms en suite; those who seek for comfort will find it at No. 17 East 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

186 2D-AV., TWO ROOMS ADJOINING with board, for a small family or a party of single gentlemen; location desirable; one small room.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

An extensive assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in every variety and style. All goods warranted.
WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut, chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

THE SPRING BED, OR COLTON'S PATENT CO— Have you seen it? It requires no mattress in warm weather; weighs 25 pounds, and costs $7 50. For sale wholesale and retail, by E. P. JENNY & CO., No. 194 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND	3,430	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA ....SATURDAY, Oct. 28
HELVETIA ....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
ERIN ....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
VIRGINIA ....SATURDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTLAND ....SATURDAY, Nov. 25
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON ....3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ....3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUROPE ....3,204 tons....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT....(Building)....Great power.
PEREIRE....(Building)....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS....(Building)....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON.FRIDAY....Dec. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 29.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Oct. 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Oct. 28
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Nov. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Nov. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO....HENRY A. GADSDEN....March 17, 1866.
FULTON....JAMES A. WOTTON....April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Nov. 4
UNITED KINGDOM....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
FMACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1st November. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The JAVA will sail 15th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PINCKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Nov. 9.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent. No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail on the 30th.)
THE NORTH AMERICA
will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The fast and favorite steamship
ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class Steamships LEO, MERRILL Commander, ZODIAC, BULKLEY Commander.
The LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
FAIRBANKS, Capt. ALEX. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
The splendid A 1 Steamship WM. P. CLYDE, is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 P. M., or sooner if loaded. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.
The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.
First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free. Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.
Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.
Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.
WAY PASSAGE RATES, NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.
WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.
ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.
$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.
An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.
For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
In Boston, to
C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR MOBILE—DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class Steamships
GULF CITY....Capt. JAMES STEWART
GULF STREAM....Capt. ROBERT MOUNT
VICKSBURGH....Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS
KALORAMA....Capt. JOS. DENTY
E. C. KNIGHT....Capt. S. MORRIS
GEN. CUSTER....Capt. C. C. ROSE
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.
The fast-sailing steamship
GEORGIA
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 East River, and will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIANDE, Capt. CHARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship ARIANDE leaves WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class Steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The strictly A 1 steamship
SARAGOSSA
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 1st of November.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The MONEKA leaves THURSDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.
The new and first-class steamship PERIT, F. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY AND HANDSOME family horse for sale. Horse 7 years old, dark bay, long tail and mane, 16 hands, stylish and handsome, warranted sound and gentle, and free from any tricks; coupe and harness used only three months; all in perfect order. Seen at BARRITT'S Livery-stable, 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, A LIGHT WAGON, a light sleigh and double and single harness; will be sold at a low price. Inquire at No. 273 West 36th-st.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO ADDRESSED letters from this city to Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, New-Orleans, last Spring, to know if EDWARD BURNS was living, and his address, is hereby informed that he is alive, and his address is EDWARD BURNS, No. 33 Magazine-st., New-Orleans, La. Mr. Burns was absent at the time the letters were received, and as they have been mislaid, hence this notice.

MR. RUTHERFORD, LATE OF AUSTRALIA, and supposed to be now in Canada, can hear of GEORGE BRIDGER, of Nottingham, at No. 20 West 4th-st., New-York. Canada papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY EVENING,) Oct. 30, at 8. (Twentieth subscription night,) will be presented Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with an unusually strong and complete cast, including CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, BOSISIO, B. DE ROSSI, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, MULLER, DUBREUL.
TUESDAY, Oct. 31.—LAST NIGHT of the immensely successful new opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1—Benefit of
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—CRISPINO.
FRIDAY, Nov. 3—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON GRAND MATINEE.
NOTICE.—The new opera CRISPINO E LA COMARE will be given for the LAST TIME as an evening performance on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, for some time to come, as it must necessarily be withdrawn in order to make room for other revivals and novelties.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
The new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, by H. T. Craven,
THE NEEDFUL,
with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and G. Maeder. Machinery by H. Butler. New costumes and appointments.
In which Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, George Holland, Young, John Sefton, B. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. Jennings and Miss Green will appear.
Massenger's great play, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, is in preparation. Due notice will be given of the next representations of the DOUBLE GALLANT, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, (from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK—DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 BROADWAY.
TOM,
THE BLIND NEGRO BOY
PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
Excepting THURSDAY, Nov. 2.
ADMISSION $1.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured at the hall every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.
FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Nov. 4.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....J. W. Lingard.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
The great star Equestrienne,
MISS KATE FISHER,
for a limited period.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE OF
MAZEPPA,
Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
MISS KATE FISHER
in her unrivaled and world-renowned impersonation of
MAZEPPA.
The Wild Horse, by Miss Fisher's magnificently-trained steed, Wonder.
The drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
and the farce of
THE KING'S GARDENER.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW STARS, BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
Powerful concentration this week of
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
Charley White, Wambold, Homes, Thompson, Kearns, Gaynor, Gallagher, Morrisey, Myers, Master Tommy, Billy Homes, Walter Eaton, H. King, J. Woodward, Wm. Scott, C. B. Reynolds, &c.
Miss Katherine O'Neil, Lizzie Schultze, Mlle. Flora, Mlle. Elise La Point, Sister Farrand Goornfl, Sisters Mary Warren, Emma Ross, Lorraine, St. Clair and Corps De Ballet.
OTHER PROMINENT ARTISTS.
All of which will appear in a grand, novel and varied programme. (See small bills of the day.)
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 30, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
(The excelsior troupe) in the following pieces:
LES MISERABLES, or OLD TIMES' ROCKS.
OUR AFRICAN POLKA. SCARED CONTRABAND.
RECKON I'S IN LUCK. DEAF IN A HORN.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
DAN BRYANT....as....BADGER
Parquet, 50 cents; Circle, 30 cents. Commence at 7¾.

STEREOSCOPTICAN SCHOOL OF ART, now open at the church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., near Broadway. Lovers of art should not miss the opportunity of attending a weekly series of this beautiful exhibition. Years of travel and study could not please the beholder more. Tickets 30 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

"FLOOD TIDE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.
Tickets 25 cents; to reserved parts of the house 50 cents. For sale on and after Saturday at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway. Lecture at 8. Doors open at 7.

MEETINGS.

NINTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.—THE undersigned proposes to organize a new company for the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., now commanded by Col. Wilcox. All those who were members of the regiment in the field, and are not now held for duty in the same, are invited to join. For particulars, apply at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN W. DAVIS,
Ex-Colonel, and formerly Captain of Co. D, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT. Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere, in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
In addition to the
SPLENDID ATTRACTION
daily offered at this
GREAT FAMILY RESORT,
an engagement has been effected with
Mr. C. W. CLARKE,
the popular American actor, and
OLD MUSEUM FAVORITE,
who in conjunction with the gifted
OCEANA,
THE CZARINA OF THE HIPPODRAMA,
present a
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ARTISTIC TALENT,
which affords the
REFINED AND CRITICAL AUDIENCES
an unusually
RICH DRAMATIC FEAST.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
the great comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
JOHN MILDMAY....Mr. C. W. CLARKE
EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The grand Equestrian Military Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
MATHILDE, HENRI ST. ALME, HAMET, ...OCEANA
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED HORSE "TARTAR."
Previous to the drama, the popular farce of
A HUSBAND IN DIFFICULTIES.
Messrs. H. Daily, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, R. J. Johnson, F. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver and Miss Emma Schell appear.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MISS ANN ELIZA LEAK, BORN WITHOUT ARMS. CROCHETS, BRAIDS HAIR, EMBROIDERS, &c.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the world,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
Cosmoramas, stereopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENTS.
ASTONISHING FEATS.
MIRACULOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.
HE HAS COME.
The great Oriental Seer and Magician,
PROF. WISEMAN,
the most renowned and accomplished necromancer and illusionist of modern times, excelled by none in the WORLD,
will appear as above in his prestidigitatorial feats of legerdemain for one week only, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1865, when he will have the honor of presenting to the public his chaste and elegant amusement, entitled "Evenings of Mystery and Visions from Fairy Land," assisted by
MME. WISEMAN,
in the phenomenon of Second Sight and Supernatural Vision.
Prof. Wiseman has searched deeply into the mystic wisdom of all nations and ages, and will introduce a great variety of astounding and unparalleled wonders in ancient and modern magic, entirely new and never before witnessed in this country.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats $1.
Tickets for sale at the office three days in advance, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
Second week of the local sensational Burlesque, entitled
THE MANAGERS' TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACK MAILER'S DEFEAT.
(Indorsed by the Press and Public.)
SCENE 1.—The Infernal Regions.
SCENE 2.—Ruins of Barnum's Museum.
SCENE 3.—The Editor's Sanctum.
SCENE 4.—Managers' Headquarters.
SCENE 5.—Abode of the Black Mail Chief.
SCENE 6.—The Enchanted Grove.
Previous to the Burlesque, a brilliant selection of
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Reserved seats for Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S first appearance can be had at No. 677½ Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM will commence an engagement for TWELVE nights at the WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865,
in his great five-act comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
T. E. MORRIS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

MR. CHARRUAND TAKES PLEASURE in introducing and recommending his pupil and successor, Mr. E. A. C. OGILVIE, to his patrons. The Class at Mrs. Steers', No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Circulars for terms, &c., at Mrs. STEERS'.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
OPEN WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2; Children at 4 P. M.; Evening Classes, 8 to 10½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FORTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and TEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.
Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.
The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.
Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:
Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:
Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.
We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	J. N. PATTISON,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	A. H. PEASE,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAXMARETZEK,

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS
I sung long years ago,
For heart and voice would fail me,
And foolish tears would flow.
Words and music by Claribel. Price 30c., mailed.
"Matilda Toots," comic, 35c.; with colored lithograph illustrating catastrophe on skating pond, 50c.
"She Sleeps, Tho' Not a Star," beautiful serenade by Balfe, 35c.; for guitar, 30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?
If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.
They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.
N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

"WEARING OF THE GREEN"—THE great Irish song in "Arrah-na-Pogue," sung by Shaun the Postboy; 30 cents. "The Soldier's Happy Return;" 30 cents. "Noontide Dream Serenade;" 30 cents. Mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A FEW MONTHS, a first-rate Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, of which the best care will be taken. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, ORGAN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

923 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 10.—PRIvate lessons on the piano-forte and singing, for young gentlemen only, day and evening, on reasonable terms. Call or address fully as above.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A DANIELS, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the triumphantly successful engagement of the
RENOWNED RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY WILL APPEAR
TWO SPLENDID PANTOMIMES.
BIANCO,
(LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.)
ANTOINE RAVEL
AND FULL COMPANY
in the principal characters. Preceded by
THE LAST GREAT SUCCESS,
VOL-AU-VENT,
in which
YOUNG AMERICA
has created a marked triumph,
commencing with the
PAS DE FASCINATION.
Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, H. Bland (first appearance), Barry, Mrs. M. Smith, &c., &c.
TUESDAY—Benefit of Signorina Pepita and M. Van Hamme.
AN ENTIRELY NEW BALLET,
and three other pieces.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
positively LAST RAVEL MATINEE BUT ONE.
The GREEN MONSTER will be shortly presented.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
First appearance in four months of
MISS FANNY HERRING,
the Popular, Talented and Versatile Actress, who will perform EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
SUSTAINING SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
and supported by the Full Dramatic Company.
Mr. G. L. FOX and all the Pantomimists in
THE MAGIC BARREL.
Concluding with a Capital Afterpiece.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 68, and will be enlarged by request.
Classes in elocution with Mrs. Vandenhoff, and in languages by Professors, commence Oct. 15.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

DR. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL IS AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st. The following parents have sons in it, and have had for two years past: William M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Wm. A. Booth, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Joseph Nason, E. T. Tefft, Z. Ely, Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, S. L. Mitchell, D. Perkins.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September.
References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English School for Young Ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York. Miss KENNEDY receives a limited number of boarding pupils, and has still a few vacancies. The young ladies are under her own constant supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—NOTICE.—Pupils will be received prior to Nov. 1, for the term commencing on that day, at a reduction of nearly one-half. Particulars in circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission will take place on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 A. M. The session begins on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15. Circulars sent on application.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, opposite Washington-square,
PRIMARY, COMMERCIAL, CLASSICAL,
Prepares for college, business, West Point.

PROF. WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Piano, violin, guitar, singing and harmony lessons. Address No. 543 Broadway, or call at Academy, No. 645 6th-av.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House reopened Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages in attendance for young ladies at a distance.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 907 Broadway. Number limited to twenty. Most lessons learned in school. Circulars obtained as above.

E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city, by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO. 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children Sept. 25.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

AN OXFORD, M. A., DESIRES A FEW pupils. Address A. P. M., No. 53½ West 32d-st.

TEACHERS.

AT HOME, OR AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS—Higher and lower English branches thoroughly; mathematics, higher order of reading, composition and literature; piano, singing, drawing; seven years' experience; highest testimonials from prominent individuals. Miss WILLIAMS, private boarding-house, No. 1,147 Broadway.

AN EX-OFFICER, A GRADUATE AND first-class instructor, of fifteen years' experience, will give lessons in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, English, Book-keeping or Phonography. College students prepared for any class. Address O. N., No. 215 East 50th-st.; or call from 3 to 6 P. M.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES A few pupils to instruct in the English branches, at their residence; or young ladies in history and English literature. Address A. M., bookstore, No. 131 6th-av.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Sketch of Existing Affairs—Nominations, &c.

Rarely in the history of politics, here and hereabouts, have the opposing parties permitted the day of election to draw so near, the nominations being yet incomplete, the organizations remaining so undefined, the plan of campaign so entirely unrevealed. We are within a few days of the battle of ballots which is to determine the strength and influence of parties, the popularity and worth of candidates, and as yet the party lines are obscure and the candidates are not all made known.

THE STATE TICKETS

are being vigorously pressed, the opposing platforms reviewed, the candidates praised or censured, and the pyrotechnics thereof illumine the political sky. Mass meetings in behalf of the Union and Democratic slates are held daily in every county, distinguished orators, some with light and some with very heavy artillery, are flying hither and thither, the people are awake, and the campaign presents features of absolute life and vigor throughout the broad acres of the Empire State.

The condition of things in

NEW-YORK CITY

is fearfully muddled. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to determine the status of any Democrat in the town, while many of the old-time Republicans are sadly out of kilter with the times. We do not lack numerically in parties. Behold the list:

Union Republican.
Citizens' Association.
Tammany Democracy.
Mozart Democracy.
McKeon Democracy.
United States Service.
Independent Democracy.
German Democracy.
Constitutional Union.

It would strike an unprejudiced observer that the above list affords the most nervous and precise citizen an opportunity for absolute satisfaction. If he declines to go with the Union-Republican victorious ticket, he has his choice among the half dozen more or less Democratic factions which make up the rest.

Conventions have been held almost without number; candidates have been named, some of whom have withdrawn, while others have accepted; great placards disfigure the walls and houses of the city, and small bands of music, with big drums, warmed by the blazing tar in barrels, resound through every ward and district. In spite of this there are signs of uneasiness; the tickets presented do not present an appearance of finality, and we shall be greatly surprised if there are not many radical changes in the following list—now exact—before the day of election.

Concerning the successor to Mayor GUNTHER much is said, but very little has as yet been done. The only nomination thus far is that of Mr. JOHN HECKER, whose name is presented by the Citizens' Association. The Democrats talk variously in the interests of Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. They may run one and all, each independent of the others. The Union Republicans have nominated no one, and do not talk about it. The Citizens' Association, doubtless, hope to find their nomination indorsed by one or other of the political organizations, and as Mr. HECKER is a well-known merchant and tax-payer of this city, some one of the parties may deem it a good point to make. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD's friends say that he shall run anyhow; Mr. GUNTHER has said that *he* will run anyhow, and Mr. BOOLE's intimates make like declarations in his behalf. All this is very interesting for the "boys," but the people as a whole seem to regard these individual squabbles as of little account.

Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM has received the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court from the Tammany, Mozart and McKeon Democrats and the United Service Society. The name of CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Esq., was used without his consent by the Republican Convention, and when the nomination was tendered him, he declined it. Thus far Judge INGRAHAM is without a rival candidate from either of the numerous Democratic cliques or the Republican party. For Judges of the Superior Court there are numerous competitors, as follows:

Republican.	Tammany.
Isaac C. Dayton.	A. L. Robertson.
H. C. Van Voorst.	Samuel Jones.
Mozart.	*McKeon Democracy.*
James Moncrief.	Anthony L. Robertson.
S. L. Jones.	James Moncrief.
United Service Society. F. N. Talmadge.	

Judge CHARLES P. DALY and Gen. S. L. WOODFORD were nominated for seats in the Court of Common Pleas, the former by the Tammany, Mozart and McKeon Democracy and the United Service Society; the latter by the Republicans. The friends of Gen. WOODFORD withdrew his name, thus leaving up to this time Judge DALY without an opponent.

For Judges of the Marine Court, the following nominations have been made:

Republican and United Service.	Tammany.
J. D. Macgregor,	Michael C. Gross.
A. J. Dittenhoefer.	*McKeon Democracy.*
Mozart.	Henry Alker,
Robert D. Livingston.	Charles Price.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS

have attracted more general interest than any of the above. Senators are chosen in this city from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Districts, and the following nominations have thus far been made:

FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT—*Republican*—M. W. Burns. *McKeon Democracy*—M. W. Burns. *Tammany*—C. O'B. Bryant. *Mozart*—Benjamin Wood.

FOR THE FIFTH DISTRICT—*Republican*—Gilbert C. Dean. *Tammany*—C. G. Cornell. *Mozart and McKeon*—C. G. Cornell. *United Service Society*—Andrew Lewis.

FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT—*Republican and United Service*—Abraham Lent. *Tammany*—Robert C. Hutchings. *McKeon Democracy*—V. G. King.

FOR THE SEVENTH DISTRICT—*Republican*,—Thomas Murphy. *Tammany and Mozart*—Thos. C. Fields. *McKeon Democrat*—G. W. McLean, Chas. O'Conor. *Independent Democrat*—John Keegan, Alexander Ward. *U. S. Society*—W. De Lacy.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN

appeal more directly to the bone and sinew of the people than any of the other candidates. They live, and move, and have their being among the voters, *per se*, and in their selection and election their constituents generally feel and take a decided interest. Thus far, the nominations are as follows:

Dist. Republican.	Tammany.	McKeon.
1..None.	Wm. Minor.	J. Donnovan.
Mozart. Wm. Minor.		
2..None.	None.	None.
3..Chas. Riley	G. M. Custis.	G. L. Loutrell.
4..Lewis Hopps.	J. McCauley,	J. McCauley.
(The Independent Democrats have nominated Robert Racey.)		
5..Wm. Hepburn.	Ralph Bogert.	C. W. Blauvelt.
(The Mozart Convention nominated Harris Bogert.)		
6..Sydney Smith.	W. H. Tracy.	W. H. Tracy.
7..T. E. Stewart.	Geo. Murray.	G. W. Morton.
8..J. H. McCartin.	J. Seabacher.	Frank Duffy,
(The Mozarts nominated Thomas H. Hill.)		
9..H. H. Ranney.	None.	B. Cregan.
10..S. C. McGrau.	T. J. Cramer.	T. J. Cramer.
11..None.	None.	None.
(The Mozarts nominated Oliver Charlick.)		
12..None.	Jos. A. Lynes.	None.
(Mozarts, Patrick Dailey.)		
13..Wilson Bergman.	None.	T. Cushing.
(The German Democrats. E. Timpson.)		
14..J. B. Varum, Jr.	G. J. Tucker.	E. R. Wheeler.
(The Mozarts, G. J. Tucker, and the Citizens' Association, Chas. H. Smith.)		
15..Alvin Rose.	A. V. Petit.	E. M. Anderson.
(The Constitutional Union, G. P. Sharp.)		
16..Theo. G. Devins.	Thos. Pierson.	H. B. Cochrane.
A. Levinger.		
17..J. B. Batchelor.	R. B. Bradford.	None.
C. E. Jenkins.		

The condition of affairs in

KINGS COUNTY

is somewhat different. The party lines there are drawn more strictly, and the honest voters need not fear of making mistakes, if they "follow their leaders." The nominations thus far are as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.
For Mayor	Samuel Booth.	Martin Kalbfleisch.
Comptroller	W. G. Boggs.	Thos. H. Farron.
Auditor	Jas. McLeer.	John Shearon.
Collector of Taxes	W. E. Robinson.	Isaac Bodeam.
Treasurer	S. H. Roberts.	N. B. Morse.
District-Attorney	E. L. Sanderson.	S. D. Morris.
Senator—(2d Dis.)	H. R. Peirson.	C. E. Pratt.
Senator—(3d Dis.)	Phil. S. Crooke.	H. C. Murphy.

FOR ASSEMBLY

there have been some nominations made, but the terrible state of "mixitude" in which the Democracy is placed concerning the Judge and President has almost demoralized the delegates, which will account for the multiplicity of candidates in some places, and the absence of candidates in others.

District.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1	John Oakey	F. C. Quevedo, James Whitman,
2	Ludwic Bennett,	H. J. Vedder, Chas. Kelsey,
3	Morris Reynolds,	Wm. Burgess, Thos. Walden,
4	H. C. Place,	R. Burns, Jno. C. Jacobs,
5	W. W. Goodrich,	Henry Kellum, Hiram Williams
6	Ira Buckman,	Thomas Ames,
7	Jacob Worth,	None.

THE ALDERMEN

are to be chosen from every other Ward. In this strife personal merit and claims have more to do than mere party nomination:

Ward.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	None.	Michael Ryan.
3	T. Hinsdale.	A. Cooke Hull, M. D.
5	G. Bristead.	Thomas Ennis.
7	Thomas C. Steers,	Dr. Chase.
9	Bailey J. Hathaway,	J. S. Bogert.
11	M. H. Richards,	J. S. Carman.
13	W. W. Armfield.	W. K. Vaulkenburg.
15	None.	Andrew Cunningham.
17	None.	Anthony Neurth.
19	None.	Wm. D. Birdsall.

In two or three instances we have placed "none" opposite the numbers indicating that there is as yet no regular or binding nomination.

SEIZURE OF A COUNTERFEITERS' DEPOT.

Spurious United States Notes Representing $111,000.

ONE PRISONER HELD BY CAPT. STEERS, AND OTHERS PROBABLY MADE LAST NIGHT.

Reports of suspicious doings at the place in the rear of No. 5 Goerck-street having recently been made at the Delancey-street Police-station, Capt. STEERS instructed Special Officer ANDERSON to make an investigation. Obeying orders, Officer ANDERSON "piped" the neighborhood of Grand and Goerck streets and observed that many persons clad as countrymen called at the house and went thence with bundles under their arms, and that other persons, who drove fleet horses, visited the place at early dawn and after nightfall and left huge and mysterious packages. Making cautious inquiry of the persons who dwell nearest No. 5 Goerck-street, Officer ANDERSON ascertained that about two months ago one FRANCISCO BOHAGER, a young Italian, hired two dark and uninviting rooms in a rear dwelling, and that he had studiously kept himself aloof from all other occupants of the house; that no person had learned his business or that he had any business, and that the frequent calling of strangers, either delivering or bearing away packages whose contents were unknown, had excited remark.

Officer ANDERSON reported progress yesterday morning, and Capt. STEERS, regarding it a case wherein he might exercise doubtful powers, made a descent upon the suspected apartments and took BOHAGER into custody. No other person was found in BOHAGER's rooms, nor was anything indicative of his occupation at first apparent; but on the way from the place to the station-house the prisoner attempted to throw a bunch of keys into a street cess-pool, and this act gave Capt. STEERS a clue, upon which he immediately acted.

Having lodged BOHAGER in a cell in the Delancey-street police station, the officers returned at once to the prisoner's apartments, and with the keys that he had attempted to get out of sight they opened his trunks and found therein spurious twenty and five-dollar treasury notes and fifty-cent fractional notes of two patterns, representing $111,000, in thousand-dollar packages. The building was now searched for evidences of printing, but neither press nor plate nor paper was anywhere to be seen. The police, therefore, satisfied that they had seized everything that they might properly confiscate, secretly removed the spurious notes to their station-house and established a watch in BOHAGER's premises, to capture any of his confederates that might appear last evening.

BOHAGER, who is an Italian of about 33 years of age, is a person of polished address and remarkable shrewdness—precisely the man to manage a confidential agency for a gang of counterfeiters. He is fully aware of the enormity of his crime, and has been assured that his chances of escape will be materially heightened by any disclosure which he may choose to make; but he has sealed his lips and obstinately refused to give the police any hint that may lead to the discovery of the place whence he received supplies. He is to be turned over to the United States authorities to-morrow (Monday) morning.

The engraving on all of the notes is coarse and the colors are imperfect. By daylight the cheat is observable at a glance; but by gas-light the counterfeits of the last issue of fifty-cent fractional notes might be passed if not closely scrutinized. The imitation is nearly exact; the expression of the Goddess of Liberty's countenance, the muddiness of the words "United States" over her head, and the distinctness with which the words "E Pluribus Unum" appear on the shield, reveal the fraud. These notes, though easily detected while new, might baffle the best judges of money after being crumpled and worn three months. The counterfeit of the old fifty-cent note has a muddy background; the medallion portrait of WASHINGTON, however, is good—nearly as fine as that in the excellently-executed notes that were seized in Cincinnati six months or more ago. The Goddess of Liberty on the $5 and $20 notes is merely a hideous caricature, and the general execution is bad. No months or years of wear and tear can render these notes dangerous.

It is believed that these false tokens have been distributed in large quantities among the lower strata of liquor shops and brothels, to be passed upon their customers when half-seas over. It is hardly probable that they could have been printed in this city or within the limits of the United States, since the engravers and printers must have spent many months and invested large capital in the preparation of the plates and paper; and nowhere this side of the Canadian line could counterfeiters operate on so large a scale and for such length of time as the manufacturers of these notes have operated, without detection.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A FOURTH WARD BURGLARY

that was committed on the night of the 5th inst., was given to Detective Officers HORBELT and MULLEN to "work up," and yesterday morning they arrested JOHN S. JOHNSON, of No. 103 Cherry-street, carman. It is alleged that JOHNSON concealed himself in Mr. PETER G. PECK's store, at No. 179 South-street, and stole thence four chests of tea and 4,000 cigars, all of the value of $220, with which he escaped through a rear window. Justice DOWLING committed the prisoner for trial, declining to accept bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ACKNOWLEDGED THEFT.

Yesterday morning Mr. JOHN J. TARBELL, of No. 382 Sixth-avenue, made affidavit that GEORGE CLARK, a boatman, had stolen two watches and wearing apparel of the value of $305 from him. The accused was apprehended by Detective Officer MCCARTY, and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

The Central Park and the Balloons.

A WEDDING IN CLOUD-LAND.

Owing to the recent rain-storm, very few visited the Central Park yesterday, though those who did, found the walks in admirable condition, being firm and pleasant to the feet. The day, during the forenoon and the earlier hours of the afternoon, was charming, there being neither heat nor dust to annoy the visitors, while the modulated warmth of the October sun made it both delightful and agreeable.

The concert by the Central Park Band was promised by the Park Commissioners, if the weather was fine. The band was on hand, and up to the hour of commencing, everything looked favorable. The subsequent shower, however, somewhat dampened the musical proceedings, and if the band performed the programme, it was to a very small audience. The concert season is fast approaching its close for the year.

The balloon ascension, which was also promised, by Prof. LOWE did not come off, owing to the same difficulty, the weather. The day was a good enough one for a detached ascension, but the parties who desired to rise above their fellow mortals could not see the fun of going up in the rain. Without his passengers the Professor did not care to make an ascension, as the novelty of the thing had long ago departed for him.

Several ladies and gentlemen made "attached" ascensions yesterday, and enjoyed their aerial flight on a single string with gusto, the invigorating breeze sending a thrill through their systems fully compensating for the expense. The view from the car of the balloon, a thousand feet above the city, is indescribably grand, and yesterday it was especially delightful. Prof. LOWE has reduced his rates—two persons now going up for the same price formerly charged for one.

The readers of the TIMES may, perhaps, be incredulous on the subject, but it is a fact that during the ensuing week a wedding tour will be taken in the mammoth war balloon of Prof. LOWE. The car, capable of seating ten persons, is now nearly complete, and the tapestry and hangings of this unique and novel bridal car will be placed in it on Monday. We are not permitted to state the names of the adventurous party who wish to get married above the clouds, but the public will, at the proper time, ascertain that they are well-known. It will no doubt be the most novel balloon experiment ever heard of, and great curiosity and interest are manifested upon the subject.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER COLLIN—DEATH OF AN OPIUM-EATER.

GIDEON JONES YOUNG, an opium-eater, died at Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner COLLIN was summoned, yesterday, to hold an inquest. It appears that YOUNG, who was 51 years of age, and without family, had recently lounged in the dining-room of the St. Charles Hotel, and became known thereabouts as an opium-eater; and on Tuesday evening last, after having taken a room at the St. Charles, he sent a boy out to get a quantity of opium, twenty grains of which he took that evening. On the following morning, while suffering from delirium, he sent for more opium, but was given other stimulants, and sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Friday. Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination and found that YOUNG had suffered from gangrene of the lungs. Among the deceased's effects the Coroner found the following choice production:

"Oh, had I you alone, in some region wild and woody, I'd like to punch your head, old SOLOMON NATHAN MOODY. A cambric shirt to me, you once did make a sale of, and when I put it on I found you'd cut the tail off, to make a pocket handkerchief, to wipe your Hebrew nose on. Like a man without a wife, like a ship without a sail, Sir; the most useless thing in life is a shirt without a tail, Sir."

BY CORONER WILDEY—DEATH AT SLAUGHTER-HOUSE POINT.

On Friday, BERNARD CEMELY, a sailor, aged 34 years, came to this city from Philadelphia, to collect $3,000 prize money, due him from the Navy Department. During the afternoon he entered the saloon of PETER MATHEWS, at the intersection of James-slip and Water-street, (Slaughter-House Point,) and after indulging in several glasses of liquor, took a seat on a chair and fell asleep. At about 9 o'clock P. M. he was found dead. The body was taken to the Oak-street Police-station, and there an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

LAW REPORTS.

Contract to Build Propeller.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Balcom and a Jury.

Joseph B. Van Deusen et al. vs. *Joseph Eneas.*—This was an action on a contract for building a steam propeller. The plaintiffs alleged that on the 24th of April, 1863, they entered into a written contract with the defendant to complete a propeller then building by them, and to have her complete and ready for sea in eight weeks from the date of the contract, the plan of the boiler to be a return flue boiler; that this description of boiler was inserted in the contract by mistake, instead of a return tube boiler, and they prayed that the contract might be reformed in that respect. They alleged that the vessel was all completed and ready for sea on the 8th of August, and was tendered on that day, and that there remained $1,000 due on the contract, besides various items of extra work, wharfage and shipkeeping, in all amounting to upward of $2,400, for which they prayed judgment, besides the reformation of the contract.

The defendant denied that there was any error in the contract, or any extra work, or that the vessel was complete and ready for sea. And he claimed that in accordance with the contract he was entitled to a deduction of $25 for every day's delay in the completion of the vessel at the expiration of the eight weeks. He alleged also that by the contract the vessel was to be furnished with cleets, chocks, mooring-lines and engine tools, which were not furnished, and he also alleged that the boiler which was put in was too small for the engines, so that the vessel never could make any speed, and was not fit to go to sea and he had to take out the boiler and put a new one in at great expense, and he prayed judgment in his turn against the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs gave testimony to show that there were some delays occasioned or assented to by the defendant, but this was contradicted by the defendant's testimony. One of the plaintiffs testified also that there was a mistake in the contract in stating that the boiler was to be a return flue instead of a return tube, but it was proved that he wrote the contract himself, that it was copied and then read over in his hearing, and the defendant, and the subscribing witness testified that there was no error in the writing.

The defendant gave evidence to show that on the 8th of August, when the vessel was tendered, some things were not done on the vessel according to contract, and that a demand was also made of pay for articles which were not extra work. It appeared also that on a trial trip a day or two previous, the boiler foamed so that it was impossible to keep up steam for more than half an hour so as to go more than about a mile or two an hour, and that the plaintiffs did nothing afterwards to remedy these defects. After the defendant refused to receive the vessel, the plaintiffs commenced proceedings against her under the lien law, whereupon the vessel was bonded, and the defendant received her from the Sheriff on Sept. 28, 1863. The plaintiffs gave testimony to show that the boiler was large enough, and that new boilers always foamed.

The judge charged the jury that on the question of the reformation of the contract there was not sufficient evidence to warrant them in finding that there was any error in the writing; that if the vessel was substantially completed when tendered, the defendant was not justified in declining to receive her; that if there was any delays caused by the acts of the defendant for any such delays, the defendant would not be entitled to recover the $25 a day forfeiture, but would be entitled to recover it for all the time after the expiration of the eight weeks, excluding such delays, until she was so substantially completed; that if there was any extra work ordered by the defendant, the plaintiffs would be entitled to recover for that, and that if there were any respects in which the contract was not performed by the plaintiffs, the defendent would be entitled to recover the cost of supplying what was lacking, and the value of the vessel, not exceeding $25 a day for the time necessary to supply them. The jury after being out several hours, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $250. For plaintiffs, Mr. McMahon; for defendant, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Benedict.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 28.

By Justice Moncrief.

Abraham Berky *vs.* The German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Injunction denied.

By Justice Monell.

Peter Alzie et al. *vs.* Eliza C. Crocker, et al.; motion granted without costs. Ann Larkins *vs.* Simon de Visser; motion granted without costs. Frederick J. King *vs.* Simon de Visser; motion granted without costs. James Brown *vs.* John Brown; motion granted. Wm. N. Johnson, et al. *vs.* Wm. H. Marston, et al.; motion granted, costs to be taxed. Joseph F. House *vs.* The Greenwich Savings Bank; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—OCT. 28.

By Justice Ingraham.

Mathilde Huchoz *vs.* Guillaume Reyns; motion denied.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

THE CASE OF KETCHUM.

Yesterday being the last day of the October term of the Court of General Sessions, and the time designated for Edward B. Ketchum to withdraw his plea of not guilty and put in one of guilty, he was brought up for that purpose. He was attended by his counsel, Ex-Judge Allen and Mr. Morris Ketchum.

When the case was reached, Mr. Allen said he desired to make a few remarks before the withdrawal of the plea of not guilty and putting in one of guilty. They had applied to the District-Attorney early in the term for his consent to have the sentence of the court postponed, and he then gave reasons why when an offence had been committed the law should be vindicated by a speedy sentence, which reasons were certainly satisfactory to them. As he had stated in his note to the District-Attorney, Edmund B. Ketchum had not at any time intended to contest his guilt, but there were reasons connected with the pecuniary circumstances and business relations of the firm and with the interests of the creditors why he should not be sent from the city at the present time or placed in such a position that his testimony could not be made available to those who desired it. And these reasons would now be urged to show why there should be a postponement of the sentence. His Honor knew that the firm with which the young man was connected was a large dealer and had large liabilities at the time of the commission of the offence and at the time of making the assignment, and that the business had involved the firm, the assignees and the creditors in litigation to an amount probably reaching three-quarters of a million of dollars. In many of these suits the testimony of Edward B. Ketchum was all-important, not only to his late firm, but to the assignees and creditors; and without his testimony they would, in any event, be the losers; and as the object of the prosecution was not to punish the innocent but the guilty, and inasmuch as the law would be fully vindicated by the accused remaining in prison, certainly there appeared to them no reason why the sentence should not be postponed. The facts thus stated could be shown by affidavits. So far as the prisoner was concerned it would be better to have the sentence pronounced without delay, as his prior imprisonment was not in fulfillment of that sentence. There was a favor they hoped would be granted by the court, and that was that they be permitted to show the previous good character and business habits of the young man before he was sentenced for his crime. They wished to show that he had been working under a delusion, and that previously he had been a young man of unexceptionable character, good morals and frugal habits, and in this light he would appear in a different position before the public. He had no doubt that they would be able to satisfy the public and his Honor that while the young man had been guilty of an offence against the laws of the land, and for which he was ready to suffer the penalty, he was not altogether vile, but was still a man worthy of reclamation, and might yet make a useful citizen. In the meantime they asked the District-Attorney, as a favor, that he would not move for the sentence of the court. With these remarks they desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty.

The clerk then took the plea, after which Mr. Hall remarked that a great many of the remarks just made addressed themselves solely to the court, and with those he had nothing to do. The concern he had was solely in respect to moving for judgment. Without the gentleman's application, he was very frank to say that he should not have moved for judgment, for the reason that several attorneys, among whom was Mr. Larocque, had asked that time should be given to examine Ketchum. It was usual in these courts, where persons have represented large interests, in which innocent parties were concerned, and their testimony was required, that it should be given, to protect the innocent. It was fair that whoever desired to examine Mr. Ketchum before he is sentenced should be allowed that opportunity, because certainly if he were at liberty he could be put upon the stand. He would say that while he now withheld moving for judgment, that yet he would do so at the next term at which his Honor would sit. He would consent to do so not so much to oblige the other party, as those who would be sufferers by being deprived of his examination.

The court remarked that it was not an unusual thing when a prisoner pleaded guilty to postpone his sentence for the term, whether the case presented extraordinary features or not, and in the present case there was no hesitation about doing so in order that the prisoner's testimony might be taken. It would be done the more readily in this case because it was evident that if the prisoner was now sentenced other and innocent parties would be sufferers. A postponement would be granted, but it was to be supposed that the examinations would be conducted with dispatch. The prisoner was then remanded, and in company with his counsel immediately retired from the room.

THE CASE OF BROWN.

In the case of Charles Brown, alias Brower, Mr. Stuart moved that the prisoner be discharged, on the ground of the equity of the case as well as upon the statute. The counsel contended there was no proof shown by the records of the court on the evidence before the police magistrate which bore against him. It was now the end of the second term since he had been indicted, and he had pleaded earnestly for a trial and been refused. The provisions of the statute were then read by the counsel, after which His Honor remarked that he would hear the other side.

Mr. McKean then argued that the prisoner should be detained until the case of Jenkins was disposed of, and also read certain sections of the statute bearing on the case.

The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

SENTENCED.

George E. Weaver, for an attempted outrage upon a child under ten years of age, to the State Prison for five years.

The court then adjourned *sine die.*

The following cases were disposed of in this court during the October term:

Charles Hardy, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
James McDonald, accessory to felony—State Prison two years.
James Clark, accessory to felony—State Prison two years and six months.
Peter Wheeler, burglary first degree—State Prison four years.
Thomas Madigan, petit larceny from person—State Prison two years and six months.
James Connors, grand larceny—Penitentiary two years.
William Brady, petit larceny from person—State Prison two years and six months.
Charles F. Corrier, manslaughter—suspended.
Christopher Bray, petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.
Garret Barry, burglary third degree—State Prison three years.
Michael Beglin, attempt at burglary third degree—suspended.
Wm. Johnson, petit larceny from person—State Prison two yeas and six months.
James Wilson, petit larceny from person—State Prison four years.
Joseph A. Johnson, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Thomas Mulligan, assault and battery—Penitentiary one year and fined $250.
Richard Supple, petit larceny from person—State Prison two years.
Wm. E. Johnston, petit larceny from person—Penitentiary two years.
Charles Ech, petit larceny from person—not guilty.
John Keeffe, grand larceny—not guilty.
Patrick Malloy, grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Wm. Calhoun, manslaughter fourth degree—State Prison two years.
James McFlynn, petit larceny from person—State Prison two years and six months.
John Ryan, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Charles King, petit larceny from person—State Prison three years and six months.
Wm. Josh, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
John J. Williams, petit larceny—Penitentiary two years.
Alex S. Dubriel, false pretence—suspended.
Michael Nixon, grand larceny—not guilty.
Patrick Cahill, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
John Drumgold, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
James Ludwig, grand larceny—not guilty.
George Smith, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
Hudson Margin, petit larceny—suspended.
Anthony Paff alias John Burke, burglary third degree—State Prison four years and six months.
Charles Gilroy, assault with dangerous weapon—Penitentiary three years.
Charles Wilks, assault and battery—sentence suspended.
Patrick Walsh, grand larceny—not guilty.
Wm Higgins, robbery in first degree—not guilty.
Wm. Jones, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary three months.
Thomas Gilfoyle, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
James Grant, burglary third degree—State Prison three years.
Frank Donnelly, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
John Anderson, grand larceny—State Prison one year.
John Earle, petit larceny from person—State Prison three years.
James Martin, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Joseph Easton, attempt at grand larceny—City Prison thirty days.
Martin Keating, petit larceny from person—City Prison three months.
Elizabeth Jones, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Samuel Harris, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
Wm. Baxter, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
John Marshall, burglary third degree—not guilty.
Wm. Conway, burglary—State Prison two years.
Thomas Murray, burglary—State Prison two years.
Daniel Crane, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Mary Gangloaf, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Ann Lynch, grand larceny—not guilty.
Catharine Concannon, grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
John Strasmer, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
Frank Williams, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary six months.
Wm. W. McCameron, embezzlement—Penitentiary one year.
Charles Johnson, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
Edward Greene, grand larceny—State Prison three years and six months.
Thos. Howe, assault with dangerous weapon—State Prison three years.
Wm. Mulligan, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
John Kelly, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Catharine Jackson, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Edward Sass, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Wm. Herring, grand larceny—not guilty.
Edward Nelam, assault and battery—fined $25.
John Brown, grand larceny—State Prison five years.
Rose A. Martin, grand larceny—not guilty.
James Munson and James Nelson, burglary third degree—State Prison three years.
John Wilson, attempt at burglary third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Cecelia Austin, grand larceny—not guilty.
Patrick Demming, assault and battery—suspended.
Honora Hurley, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
John Galvin, grand larceny—not guilty.
George Peterson, grand larceny—not guilty.
John McNamara, grand larceny—not guilty.
George Powers, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months, and $50 fine.
Michael McCarthy and James Hennessy, petit larceny—Penitentiary three months.
Harris Cohen, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months.
David Powers, petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.
John Woods, attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary two years and six months.
Henry Storms, grand larceny—not guilty.
George E. Weaver, assault with intent to commit rape—State Prison five years.
George Wagner, murder first degree—death.
Edward Gilmore, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
Charles Cobel, manslaughter fourth degree—State Prison two years.
Andrew McKay, robbery first degree—State Prison seven years.
Henry Hetter, Patrick Scale and Patrick Shaughnessy, assault and battery—suspended.
Belshazzard Hilderbrandt, attempt at burglary third degree—Penitentiary one year.
James Dayton, grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Henry Smith, attempt at burglary third degree—State Prison two years and six months.
Amaren McAlear, attempt at burglary third degree—House of Refuge.
John Williams, petit larceny from person—suspended.
Peter R. Strong, manslaughter second degree—not guilty.
Ann Foley, grand larceny—Penitentiary one year.
Elizabeth Rourke, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years.
James Jordan, grand larceny—State Prison three years.
Charles Smith, burglary third degree—State Prison three years.
Mary Brady, petit larceny—suspended.
Wm. Campbell, grand larceny—State Prison two years.
Henry Ratz, grand larceny—not guilty.
Patrick Commerford, forgery second degree—not guilty.
Dennis Regan, petit larceny—suspended.
Charles Brown and Terrence Farley, attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and six months each.
Ann McBride and Jane McDermott, grand larceny—not guilty.
David O'Neill, petit larceny—suspended.
Wm. Bennett, larceny from person—State Prison two years and six months.
Wm. H. Blake, grand larceny—State Prison one year.
Hugh Gallagher, manslaughter fourth degree—State Prison two years.
Ann Callaghan, attempt at grand larceny—suspended.
Edward B. Ketchum, forgery fourth degree—suspended.

SUMMARY OF SENTENCES.

Death, 1; State Prison seven years, 1; State Prison five years, 3; State Prison four years and six months, 1; State Prison four years, 2; State Prison three years and six months, 2; State Prison 3 years, 12; State Prison two years and six months, 17; State Prison two years, 10; State Prison one year, 2; Penitentiary three years, 1; Penitentiary two years and six months, 1; Penitentiary two years, 3; Penitentiary one year, 9; Penitentiary six months, 6; Penitentiary three months, 4; City Prison, three months, 1; sent to House of Refuge, 1; suspended, 21; acquitted, 20; fined, $25. 1. Total, 120.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

OLD OFFENDERS PLEAD GUILTY—THEIR COUNSEL WON'T PERMIT THEM.

At the trial of three noted female shop-lifters and first-class pickpockets, Margaret Scott, *alias* Mag. Moran, Mary J. Williams, *alias* Mrs. Allen Taylor, Mary Boice, *alias* Mrs. Jack Boyce, quite a scene ensued when they were asked to plead to the charge of stealing a piece of cassimere cloth, the property of Frank W. Richmond. The scene is best described by giving it as it occurred. The clerk asks if they are guilty.

Margaret Scott—Yes, Sir, we are guilty, the whole of us.

Mr. Howe, their counsel—No you don't plead guilty; we put in a plea of not guilty.

Judge Dowling—Your clients know more about the case than you do.

Mr. Howe—Well, if the other two wish to put in a plea of guilty they can do it; I put in a plea of not guilty for the woman Williams.

Counsel had a short consultation with the prisoners when they all put in a plea of not guilty. Mr. Richmond, the complainant stated that he resided in Brooklyn, but his place of business was in New-York. He was engaged in the cloth business at No. 76 Fulton-street, near the corner of Gold. On the 25th of October, the three prisoners came into his store together, talked together and consulted about the purchase of some clothing for a boy. They then separated, and the first he knew of the larceny was observing the woman Scott walking across the floor, and trailing behind her a piece of cloth from under her skirt. Complainant took hold of the piece of cloth and gave it a pull and down came the cloth and the board round which it had been lapped. The price of the goods did not amount to over $24. Mr. Richmond immediately raised the cry of "thieves," and the prisoners made a rush for the door, when they were intercepted and outlet was prevented by a salesman, who guarded the door till a policeman arrived and took them into custody. The larceny and concert of action were proven, no attempt being made to prove good character, which of course they could not do. All three were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

AN OLD PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Wm. Buckley, better known to the police as Billy Buckley, pleaded guilty to stealing about a dollar by pocketpicking, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. The prisoner, although only about thirty years of age, has been known to the police for the last fifteen years as a professional thief. That only $1 was taken was the fault of the complainant in not having more in his wallet at the time it was taken.

HOW THIEVES ESCAPE.

Before a thief can be convicted, it is necessary to prove that an offence has been committed, and having done that, it is as necessary to prove the guilt of the accused before a verdict of guilty can be asked. A sample of this kind, where men are put on trial and the wrong names are put on the papers as witnesses, came up on Saturday. Edward Crowley, a notorious thief, was charged with lifting a case of youth's boots, worth $24, the property of Hiram Schoonmaker, Jr. Mr. Schoonmaker, on being examined, stated that he believed the case of goods was stolen from the door, as he was informed the officer found them in Crowley's possession. All he knew was that he saw the officer take the prisoner past the store to the station-house. The officer, Wm. Lamereux, knew as little. A gentleman had hold of the prisoner when he came up, and charged him with stealing the goods.

Judge Kelly—I see no other names on the papers. Mr. Schoonmaker, is that gentleman here that saw him with the goods?

Mr. Schoonmaker—No, Sir; he is one of my clerks; he was here a few minutes ago, and I sent him off to the store.

Judge Kelly—This is certainly an extraordinary case. Here is a notorious thief; no doubt he did steal these goods, and the very man that could prove you had been robbed, you have sent out of court. There was no occasion for your name being on the papers; it was your clerk that saw the robbery. This man will have to be discharged.

WHOLESALE PLAGIARISM.

John Inglis, employed as a porter in the publishing house of Isaac E. Sheldon, pleaded guilty to stealing ten volumes of Tennyson's poems. In pleading, he said he had made full restitution, and was sorry for what he had done.

Mr. Sheldon—That is not so. It is a very aggrgvated case. When his house was searched we found between $60 and $70 worth of our property there.

Guilty—Penitentiary one month.

A DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.

Peter Dwyer pleaded not guilty to assaulting his wife Rose. She said she wanted to prosecute him, as he had treated her very bad. They had been married four years, and she had two children, and from the time of their marriage he had been in the habit of beating her. She said she worked for her own, her children and her husband's living. She could not say what he worked at; he would not even tell if he had a trade. On the other hand, he said he gave her $400 four months ago. She denied the assertion, and said it was only $25. Dwyer, who said he was a boot fitter, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for two months.

A FOURTH WARD DISORDERLY HOUSE.

David G. Rhodes and his wife, Ann Rhodes, kept what is called a parlor dance-house at No. 100 James-street. Three citizens and a policeman all swore it was a nuisance in the neighborhood. No witnesses were called for the defence, and all that was attempted to be proven by the cross-examination was that the house was no worse than other houses like it. Both were found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary, and fined $50 each.

CAUTION TO BARTENDERS.

John Gillen, bartender in some liquor saloon, committed a very serious assault on an aged individual named John Haggerty. Complainant said he knocked him and beat him with a club. His body was as badly bruised as his face. Defendant in extenuation said complainant was a "bummer," and after getting his liquor refused to pay for it, and when he would not let him out till he paid, he thought Haggerty was going to lift a tumbler and hit him with it, and then he took the club to him. Guilty: Three days City Prison, and fined $15.

ANOTHER BAR-ROOM SQUABBLE.

Timothy Crowley and James Fitzgerald asked John Sullivan, an acquaintance, to go in a saloon and have a drink. When they went in the saloon Sullivan saw a friend named Smith sitting on a barrel, and he asked him to join in, saying he would pay for his drink. He did pay for Smith's drink, but because he would not score Crowley's and Fitzgerald's bill the one took and held him by the hair of the head and the other beat him. Defendants pleaded being drunk at the time. They were found guilty and remanded to procure evidence of good character.

QUICK JUSTICE.

A very large number of thieves are now prowling around the business streets of the city. Some of them give a carman an order to carry a case of goods from in front of a store and if the carman is caught, he is often held as the thief while the real thief escapes. Others again lift the goods themselves and walk off with them. Robert Smith and John Thomas, two of this class, were caught on Friday carrying off a box of cloth goods worth $24 from the store door of Jonathan T. Travis, in the Third Ward. They were committed for trial on Saturday, and immediately brought into court. One pleaded guilty, and the other as an answer gave, "It ain't square." As soon, however, as Mr. Travis was sworn, both entered a plea of guilty. One of the prisoners said he lived in Greene-street, and was a butcher. The other said he was a baker, and had worked at the corner of Jane-street and Eighth-avenue five years. Guilty—Penitentiary three months each.

THE M'CREADY CASE.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. John Graham, the decision in the case of Irene McCready was postponed. Mr. Graham desired to be present when the decision was rendered.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Neshanock for New-Orleans—C. A. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State; A. H. Shultz, Mrs. J. Lahmann, D. Kelharn, S. M. Warren, E. A. Haward, Chas. B. Fisher, E. M. Ruehs, J. B. Christie, Lieut. O. O. Graley, John Wilcox, M. Pesant, Rev. A. H. Gilbert, Hambrus Gonnet, Valton, Boisiere, Mrs. J. F. Keffer, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Gale, W. H. Shorndike, E. P. Norton, Mrs. F. Holyland and three children, N. E. Rogers, C. W. Gould, C. H. Chase, J. S. Simonds, J. A. Oakley, Mrs. L. B. Richards, family and nurse, A. J. French and lady, J. T. Guion, D. Kekharn and wife, E. G. Thompson and wife, Lieut. J. McDonald, wife and servant, Mrs. Marsh, four children and nurse W. H. Clay, wife and servant, Mrs. R. Valpey, E. D. Bodwick, Miss Pitt and child, Mrs. Ira Porter, nurse and child, Ira W. Porter, A. Woodman, Wm. Muller, Chas. Bohn, J. Herr and lady, Mrs. Geo. Kellogg, A. L. de Vertu, A. Reeves, Mrs. Van Nostrand, Miss Anna Van Nostrand, Mr. J. S. Van Nostrand and two servants, Hugh Hamilton, Nicholas Hagar, Henry Stone, S. Brown, Charles Benson, H. M. Boch, J. W. Kister, S. Wellbrook, C. H. Fleck, J. N. Bremp, Dan Gray, L. Bishop, A. Aine, J. Buchanan Read and wife, Miss Read, Jas. F. Richardson and wife, Jno. R. French and servant, G. Aden, Francis Carman, Jas. F. Perine, Charles N. Delafield, W. T. Claibone, Robert Oakley and two children, Theodore Bliss, W. Hoffman, D. Fayo, H. Haydock, Henry Whitner, Thomas Randal, Jno. R. Hard and wife, J. Dewitt, Morris Murray, wife, child and servant, James Browne, N. Emanuel, Jno. J. Harder, Mrs. Col. Vincent and child, Norman Castello and two servants, Miss Maria Jackson, Jno. J. Spruce, M. Floyd, Henry James, Mrs. Ostander, three children and nurse, Col. Buckley, Henry R. Buckley, W. H. Andrews, Mr. Bevaws, Mr. and Mrs. Torrance, Master and Miss Torrance, Sam. R. Muro, Miss Cadwaller, and 25 in the second cabin.

Oct. 28, per steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool,—Duke di Licignano, (Consul-General of Italy,) Duchess and maid, Mrs. Matilda Kitchen and Miss Netty Kitchen, Miss Ann Dolan, of New-York, Mrs. Coe, Brooklyn, A. Weinberg, of Baltimore, S. J. Fitz Bullen, of Canada West, J. W. Jones, of Utica, E. R. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, Capt. James Eaton, E. D. Patterson, E. A. Lambert, of Cincinnati, Thomas H. Dudley, William Fallon, Dr. William B. Corbet, of Philadelphia, Dr. William H. Ford, of Philadelphia, S. C. Pullman of New-York; Samuel Lowe, of New-York; E. Cordwent, of Chicago; A. G. Finlay, J. D. Nairne, Charles S. Curtis, Dr. Forrest, of Watertown, Conn.; Mons. Balanger, Mr. Bloch, New-York; Mr. Stanley, Canada West; R. Seeger, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. H. Graff, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Annie Redmond, Miss Rosanna Howell, Miss Mary Power, Capt. G. Nicholeus, Capt. D. Weltgien; Robert N. Lander and wife, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Bell, Miss E. Chauncey and 5 children, Miss Croch and brother, Wm. Quinn, London; Edward Thompson, H. Henry, P. H. Oliver, S. M. Evry, Theodore J. Pearse, New-York; Arthur Smith, R. D. Lovett, Charles Dawbuin, and others in the steerage.

In bark Teresa for St. Thomas, W. I.—Adam McCutchin, Miss McCutchin, Mr. Carpenter, Elias Baddock, A. W. Langdon, W. R. Redwood, A. P. Cotterell, Capt. B. J. Allen.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship McClellan from Hilton Head—Col. Fraser and servant; Paymasters Clements, Hawkins, Sawyer, Allen, Moody, Brewer, Upham, Sinclair, Lightbody, Parker, Phillips, Tarr, Pollock, Purple, Mayhew, Weaver, Moore, Pettengill, Owens, Field, Martin, McCothel; Capts. Cox, Bassford, Chillender, Perkins, Cornell, Gillett, Hawks, Holmes, Child; Major Dubois; Lieutenants Bangsman, Hodgson, Bell, Viden, Hayse, Mrs. Denin, Mrs. Lucy and 2 children, Mrs. Wesner and 3 children, Mrs. Rochford, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Camer, Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Roper, Newkirk, Halstead, Wright, Terwilliger, Sayse, Baker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 26 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets...12 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Thompson, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; Allegany, Flagg, Baltimore, C. W. Pervail; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Gen. Sedgwick, Winchester, Mobile, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Prometheus, Child, Apalachicola, Benner & Brown; Costa Rica, Harris, New-Orleans, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, A. Leary; Twilight, Spicer, Washington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; M. A. Boardman, Jordan, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Santa Martha, (Br.,) Woodward, Aspinwall, Bibon & Munoz.

Steamers Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Beverly, Pierce, Alexandria, J. Hand; Ashland, Barlow, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ships Gillert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Cork, for orders, via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Villafranca, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan; Albion, (Br.,) Matthews, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Topeka, (Br.,) Blanchard, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Pudel, (Hamb.,) Kallkloesen, Cork, for orders, via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Quindaro, (Br.,) Stanwood, Sisal, Thompson & Hunter; Hamburg, (Brem.,) Walker, Bremen, via City Point, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Maine Law, Amsbury, Portsmouth, N. H., Metcalf & Dawson; Milwaukee, Brown, St. Pierre, Mart., Miller & Houghton; Eunice, (Br.,) Beckwith, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Karnak, (Br.,) Locke, Matamoras, A. K. King & Co.; Roseway, (Br.,) Boleman, Pernambuco, B. F. Small & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Tucker, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Ida L. Ray, Ray, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Penguin, Conyers, Bermuda, Middletown & Co.; Nigrete, Rice, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners R. H. Baker, Knight, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; G. T. Hubbard, Soken, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Arthemus, Mitchell, Boston; E. W. Holmes, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Queen of the West, Rogers, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson; S. G. King, Simpson, Middletown, Conn.; Crusader, Raynor, Middletown, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Co; J. Ward, Ward, Norfolk, Va., Mott Bedell; Ocean Belle, Emery, Wilmington, A. W. Ladd; W. A. Ellis, Bishop, Mobile, I. B. Gager; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Kimball, Gonaives, A. Smithers & Co.; Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau, R. O. Hutchinson.

Arrived.

Steamship McClellan, Samuels, Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 25, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore 38 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship Carroll, Lennon, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. W. Pervail.

Steamship Fairfax, Winters, Alexandria 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Continent, Wade, Cardiff Sept. 15, with coal to B. I. H. Trask, Jr.

Ship Universe, Hatten, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse. and 420 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 2 deaths. Has been 24 ds. W. of the Banks, with heavy W. and N. W. winds.

Ship Keppler, (Hamb.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 53 ds., with mdse. and 340 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Havre Sept. 20, with mdse. and 204 passengers to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Been 32 ds. W. of the Grand Banks, with heavy westerly gales; sprung mizzenmast and split sails.

Ship Belle Wood, Freeman, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 231 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse and 54 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Elba, Drisko, Apalachicola 15 ds., with cotton to J. E. Ward & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 35 38, lon. 75, experienced a heavy gale from N. E. to N.; split sails, &c. Oct. 26, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 10, spoke brig John J. Frasher, of St. John, N. B., hence for Baltimore, totally dismasted; offered assistance, which was not accepted, as the Captain thought to rig jury-masts and get her to Baltimore; the vessel was tight. The Captain wished a dispatch sent to St. John of his situation. Same day, signalized a Hamburg brig, bound N.

Bark Acapulco, (of Liverpool,) Hinde, Shanghai June 1, with tea to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 30, St. Helena Sept. 9. July 23, in Ombay Passage, spoke Br. bark Orient, from Shanghai for New-York.

Bark Sea Ranger, Jayne, Singapore May 27, with mdse. to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Passed Angier July 14, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 23, St. Helena Sept. 3.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Muller, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. and 367 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 30 ds. W. of the Grand Banks with strong westerly gales.

Bark West Wind, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Sinclair, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to P. I. Nevius & Son. James Bradford, second mate, and Jos. M. Bradford, seaman, and brothers, died on the passage, and were buried at sea. Left no vessels.

Bark Aiethea, (of London,) Stevens, Antwerp 51 ds., with mdse. to order. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Energie, (Brem.,) Daasel, Singapore June 16, passed Angier July 13, with mdse. to order.

Brig Eastern Star, Griffin, Barbados 28 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros., of New-Haven. Had strong N. and N. W. winds; lost deck-load of molasses, split sails, &c.

Brig Volant, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Gage, Jacmel 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Oct. 27, off Capes of Delaware, passed a ship's lower mast, with chains and rigging attached.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Boda, Oporto 41 ds., with wine, &c., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Lizzie Billings, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mott, St. John, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 19, lat. 35, lon. 72 20, passed through parts of the wreck of steamship Atlanta; picked up 3 bales of cotton.

Brig John H. Kennedy, Evens, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Honry De Cordova & Co. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy head winds. Left no vessels.

Brig St. Jean, (Fr.,) Jean, Philippe, N. F., 24 ds., with fish to L. de Girardin.

Brig Maria, (of Bermuda,) King, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to Burdett & Everit. Brig Isabella, for New-York, sailed the same day.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Belize, Hond.,) Lind, Para 28 ds., with rubber, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steel, Bermuda 12 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Schr. Viola, Ray, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with pickets to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Palma, Allen, Mobile 13 ds., with cotton to A. Abbot.

Schr. Constitution, Dennis, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Julia Clineh, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrew's, N. B., 4 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Merahon, Wightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sahwa, Jasper, Boston.
Schr. T. Benedict, King, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Veranda, Mott, Providence.
Schr. White Rock, Furniss, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. E. C. Brown, ——, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Mountain Avenue, ——, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. A. P. Howe, Baker, Philadelphia, for Plymouth.
Schr. Henrietta, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, W.; 9 P. M., N. W.

BELOW—One ship, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Borussia, Pennsylvania, City of Baltimore, Alhambra, Gen. Sedgewick, Ellen S. Terry, Guiding Star, Neshamoah, Nevada, Twilight, Liberty.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 28—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; brig Theodorus, from Sagua.

Spoken, &c.

Deborah—bark, from Liverpool for Boston, 32 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 41 54, lon. 52 56.
Elizabeth Yeo—ship, bound E., Oct. 7, lat. 45, lon. 49.
Eleanor—Br. ship, from London for St. John, N. B., Oct. 18, lat. 40 39, lon. 55 15.
Gen. McClellan—ship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 10, lat. 41 17, lon. 54 25.
Glacier—wh. schr., cruising, Oct. 13, lat. 42, lon. 47.
Hope—Br. brig, from the coast of Africa for Bristol, Eng., Sept. 28, lat. 46 30, lon. 19 10.
Johannes—Brem. bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, 34 ds. out, Oct. 7, lat. 42, lon. 54.
Marion—ship, bound E., Oct. 19, lat. 40 07, lon. 59 44.
Maracaibo—brig, hence for Sombrero, Oct. 3, lat. 21 35, lon. 62 37.
Neptune—ship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 11, lat. 43, lon. 52 50.
Paul John—Dutch bark, from Batavia for Rotterdam, Aug. 20, lat. 29 29, lon. 40 10.
Triton—Dan. ship, from Penang for New-York, Sept. 5, lat. 24, lon. 2 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Oct. 1, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York in 4 days.

At Jacmel, Oct. 10, schrs. Blara L. Sparks, for Boston in 8 ds.; Euphemia, ——ence, disch'g.

At Para, Sept. 30, brigs Maria, Isabel and Palma, discharging.

At St. John, P. R., Oct. 6, brig Argo, for New-York in 3 days.

LADIES
PAPER COLLARS
& CUFFS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
WARD, 387 B.WAY, N.Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 613, Oct. 28, 1865.
56, 62, 18, 64, 71, 3, 40, 76, 44, 59, 41, 52, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 614, Oct. 28, 1865.
78, 21, 19, 66, 76, 74, 70, 47, 56, 40, 27, 63, 16.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 513, Oct. 28, 1865.
9, 5, 41, 24, 8, 7, 17, 48, 73, 15, 31, 18, 72.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 614, Oct. 28, 1865.
33, 52, 65, 1, 6, 7, 22, 12, 49, 30, 74, 18, 62.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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